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BOVIN ON EAST-WEST RELATIONS, EUROPEAN DETENTE

AU201431 East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG in German 19 Jul 84 p 4

[Text] Aleksandr Bovin, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and political commentator of IZVESTIYA, recently discussed problems of European detente policy with Klaus Wilczynski of BERLINER ZEITUNG [BZ].

BZ: In speeches and during negotiations with politicians from Western states, Erich Honecker has recently stated repeatedly that the dangerous development of the situation caused by the confrontation course of the United States and the missile deployment is not irreversible.

Aleksandr Bovin: We, too, proceed from the fact that the situation is not irreversible. People in Moscow are convinced that peace agrees with the most legitimate interests of all of mankind and that ultimately victory will go to a policy that is aimed at peace.

Naturally, this does not happen automatically. We must pursue an active foreign policy. If all fraternal countries act in a uniform manner and counterpose the socialist peace policy to imperialism it will be possible to relax the situation. The struggle the people are waging in the capitalist countries is also very important. Proof of this is the growth of the peace movement. Likewise, the neutral and nonaligned countries are playing an essential role in this conflict. The bulwark of the advocates of peace is very great. All the opportunities for returning world policy to the tracks of negotiations exist.

Another important aspect is the existence of different forces among the leading circles of the West. On the one hand there is a group, represented by the present President, Reagan, which is pursuing a particularly aggressive course; but, on the other hand, this course runs into the opposition of another group of influential bourgeois quarters.

Hence, the tasks the socialist countries are setting for themselves are rather realistic. We can solve them if each socialist country, according to its possibilities, contributes to the common cause of peace.

BZ: How do you see the GDR efforts in this respect?

Aleksandr Bovin: I must note first of all that GDR foreign policy has recently been activated. I don't think this is accidental. In such difficult times each socialist country is called upon to intensify its activities. This is precisely what the GDR is doing. The significance of its policy is also stressed by the specific position of the GDR. It is located at the juncture between socialism and capitalism in Europe, in the frontline of ideological and political struggle. In addition, there is the fact that two German states exist. And all this is naturally reflected in the GDR's policy.

The visits of Prime Ministers Papandreou and Craxi show that the West European countries are displaying a growing interest in the role played by the GDR in European politics. This is a recognition of the increasing weight of the GDR in the solution of problems facing Europe. I would like to underscore in this context that we are proceeding in a uniform manner. The assessments of the GDR leadership at these negotiations in Berlin fully and entirely agree with our stance and positions.

BZ: Important political talks with leading NATO politicians took place recently in Moscow. British Foreign Minister Howe and French President Mitterrand visited the Soviet Union. What is the significance of this East-West dialogue?

Aleksandr Bovin: It agrees with our principled position. We are quite ready to use any forthcoming opportunity for a constructive dialogue. I would even like to stress that in the difficult situation that currently prevails, a dialogue is two or three times as important. Specific results must not be expected from each talk right away. It happens very often that both sides only reaffirm their positions. But, nevertheless, this is useful. People engaged in politics understand each other much better in a personal exchange of views. The subjective factor plays an essential role in politics.

Regardless of the differences in concrete positions, each dialogue also confirms that there exist common positions on detente or on peaceful coexistence, or on expanding cooperation. All this is important under the given circumstances, it enhances the political potential operating in favor of detente and cooperation. Therefore, we shall continue the talks with our Western partners. I think there will be more frequent visits of representatives of Western countries to Moscow. We are not always comfortable interlocutors. We have positions with which we do not break when principles are involved. But we are ready to pursue a flexible policy with respect to concrete political problems.

BZ: As is well-known, a multilateral dialogue, which is important for Europe, is now also taking place within the framework of the Stockholm conference. What is the Soviet Union's assessment of the current situation there? What results can and must we expect from that conference?

Aleksandr Bovin: The situation is as complicated as it was before. It is important to reduce two different positions to a common denominator. The position of the socialist countries, which believe that technical confidence-building measures play a subordinate role vis-a-vis the more broadly intended political confidence-building measures; and the Western position, which moves precisely the technical confidence-building measure into the foreground and in doing so exaggerates the role of verification, attaching an independent weight to it. The course of the Stockholm conference prompts me to draw the conclusion that it is possible in principle to harmonize the two aforementioned positions.

A compromise could be found, which on the one hand includes such principles, and, at the same time, concrete political-military measures such as an agreement on the non-use of force, and which naturally, on the other hand, also includes corresponding verification measures. The road to such a compromise is still rather long. But by and large I view the Stockholm conference with guarded optimism.

ZHUKOV ON U.S. SPACE MILITARIZATION PLANS

LD220410 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1515 GMT 21 Jul 84

[From the Novosti newscast; commentary by Yuriy Aleksandrovich Zhukov, chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee]

[Excerpts] Hello, dear friends. The closer we get to the presidential elections in the United States, the broader becomes the scale of the truly unprecedented efforts of the present U.S. Administration to force the voters to forget what it has been saying and doing throughout the whole of its time in power and to believe that it -- this administration -- is supposedly struggling actively, day and night, for peace. for disarmament, and for friendly relations with all countries, primarily with the Soviet Union. At the same time, the U.S. leaders are repeating again and again, without shame or conscience, as they say, that it is allegedly not them but the Soviet Union that is conducting the unprecedented arms race, refusing to take part in talks, and showing unwillingness to normalize relations with them.

Among Soviet people, who have grown up in a healthy political atmosphere, methods like these, truly methods of the bear-garden and fraudulent, cause deep repugnance and resolute condemnation. These days, your letters are flooding into the PRAVDA editorial offices, television, and to the Peace Committee. In these letters, you express your indignation over what the U.S. leaders are now doing, deceiving not just their own people but world public opinion.

For example, this is what was written by Comrade Bespalov from the Imeni Tsyurupy settlement in Voskresenskiy Rayon: The U.S. defense secretary now asserts that the former militant utterances of President Reagan, like those of his own, were supposedly misunderstood -- as though arguments about waging a limited nuclear war had never been made -- and that they are struggling against nuclear war in general and even fighting for the destruction of nuclear weapons. So permit me to ask them both: Why, then, are you now installing new monstrous intercontinental MX missiles in combat positions? Why have you brought your Pershing II's to the FRG against the will of the majority of Europeans? Why are you bringing in and installing cruise missiles in the FRG, Britain, and Italy? Why are you launching new atomic submarines, one after another, carrying Trident II nuclear missiles? Why are you preparing star wars in space? Why do you refuse to freeze nuclear arsenals? Why are you sabotaging the conclusion of an agreement banning nuclear tests? Why do you endlessly increase your military expenditure?

Comrade Bespalov continues: No, gentlemen. Your present talk about being lovers of peace, about your passionate desire for disarmament and cooperation with us, does not deceive us. We remember that, last century, the German Chancellor Bismarck said that people never lie so much as they do when hunting and when war approaches. But you do not deceive us and we will do everything to prevent war; of that you can be confident.

Many of you ask us, comrades, to give concrete examples showing how these gentlemen deceive their own people with the aid of their cunning and pseudo-peace-loving maneuvers. Many people are particularly interested in the story that has been circulating in recent weeks about the way these gentlemen are persistently sabotaging the preparation and holding of talks on preventing the militarization of space that have been proposed by the Soviet Government. I think that this is a perfectly suitable subject for our talk today.

As you remember, the era of the mastery of space began in 1957, when the Soviet Union launched the world's first artifical earth satellite, and then 4 years later once again when our compatriot Yuriy Gagarin for the first time in the world completed a flight around our planet on a spaceship. Immediately, comrades, the Soviet Union resolutely came out in favor of the use of space being exclusively peaceful. In 1958, our government put forward for examination by the UN General Assembly a proposal that the use of outer space for military purposes should be banned. This proposal was supported by a majority of UN members, and was not to the liking only of the United States. Why? Because, comrades, even then, in 1958, the Pentagon had started preparations to transform space into a battlefield. The decision was immediately made there to start work on the creation of space weapons.

About $50 billion has been spent on implementing this project during the last 2 decades, though preparations for war in space and from space against earth were particularly intensified when the present U.S. Administration come into power. On 23 March last year, President Reagan, in a televised address, announced to the whole world that the United States was beginning preparations for military actions in space on a broad scale, and that it intended to spend billions on this, comrades, billions of dollars. Of course, the usual pretext was chosen for this.

Of course -- the Soviet threat, against which one supposedly has to defend oneself even in space. The Washington figures, however, immediately blurted out the fact that in reality it is a question of aggressive purposes. Senator Wallop, for example, put it directly -- and I quote: Whoever manages to take control over space -- that chief arena of future wars, just listen to it, that main arena for future wars -- will be able to decisively change the balance of forces and this will be tantamount to establishing world domination. A wonderful degree of frankness. And Colonel Jack Lousma, commander of the Columbia space shuttle, expressed himself even more trenchantly: Space is the place from which the whole world can be held in fear.

Against these evil plans, the Soviet Union proposed at the latest session of the UN General Assembly that a treaty be concluded banning the use of force in outer space and from space against the earth. Moreover, the Soviet Union at that time declared a unilateral moratorium, or freeze, on the first deployment in space on antisatellite weapons so long as the United States and other countries refrain from the deployment of their own weapons in space. This proposal, approved by the overwhelming majority of states that are members of the United Nations, came up against fierce opposition from Washington. They asserted there -- and are still asserting -- that fulfillment of the decision banning space weapons, and particularly antisatellite weapons, cannot be monitored, and that one must supposedly speed up, therefore, the creation of these kinds of weapons. Well, where is the logic?

On 12 June Comrade Chernenko exposed this pitiful trick. He proved, in his replies to questions from American journalist Kingsbury-Smith, that it is possible to monitor a freeze on tests of antisatellite weapons, and that this can be done reliably. In replies to questions posed by PRAVDA editors 2 days later, he repeated that our proposals aimed at preventing the militarization of outer space are on the table in Washington, but that they do not want to deal with this problem there. They do not even want to discuss it.

On 30 June, as you remember, the Soviet Government officially proposed to the U.S. Government that Soviet-U.S. talks on the prevention of the militarization of outer space be started at the level of specially appointed delegations. Within the framework of these talks, the Soviet Government stated, the issue of the complete rejection of antisatellite systems by both sides must be solved. It was proposed that such talks should be started in Vienna this September. But this is not all. The Soviet Government proposed, with the object of creating favorable conditions for reaching an accord and for taking practical measures for the prevention of arms in space that a moratorium, a freeze, on the testing and deployment of such armaments be established on a reciprocal basis to commence from the date the talks open. But goodness gracious, what began next in Washington? They perfectly understood in the White House that a refusal to accept the Soviet proposal would mean a scandalous unmasking of themselves, as they are doing all they possibly can as the elections approach in their attempts to prove that they allegedly crave talks with the Soviet Union.

What were they to do? Agree to talks accompanied by a freeze on the testing and deployment of space weapons? Neither the Pentagon nor the military-industrial complex would even hear of this. And then they chose the following crafty solution: Give formal agreement to talks in Vienna, but first of all avoid examination of the issue raised by the Soviet Union of preventing the militarization of space, crudely substituting as the subject of the talks other issues; and, second, do not reach agreement under any circumstances on a freeze on tests and on the deployment of antisatellite systems. And so on the very same day -- 30 June -- McFarlane, the President's national adviser, stated that the United States was willing to meet the Soviet Union in September anywhere.

He immediately made it clear, however, that during this meeting the United States primarily wants to negotiate a resumption of talks on strategic nuclear armaments and medium-range nuclear armaments. As far as space weapons are concerned, the U.S. side agreed only to discuss the issue of approaches to talks -- only approaches, not the essence of the matter. Besides this, the assistant to the President continued, the U.S. side is ready to discuss any other questions and any other problems of mutual interest. As you see, the widest bariety of issues is being mixed together in a single heap, and the essence of the Soviet proposal is being ignored completely. We're talking at cross purposes, as they say.

As far as talks on nuclear arms are concerned -- talks which were torpedoed by the U.S. Pershing II's and cruise missiles at the end of last year -- Washington knows perfectly well what needs to be done for them to be resumed. The further deployment of first-strike missiles in Western Europe must be stopped, and the missiles already deployed must be withdrawn. Then the necessity for our own response measures -- measures which were carried out -- will disappear and the path toward the resumption of talks will be opened.

As far as the militarization of space is concerned, this is quite a different matter. The Soviet Union is willing to embark on talks without delay is essence, and not on a question formulated in some hazy way by an assistant to the President about some kind of approaches to talks.

It was natural for the Soviet Union to decisively reject on 2 July the completely unsatisfactory reply by the U.S. side, and to repeat its proposal for talks to be commenced without delay on the provention of the militarization of space, without linking these with any other issues.

How was this statement prosented to U.S. public opinion in Washington? As usual, everything was turned upside down there. The same evening, there was an announcement on U.S. television that, and I quote, the TASS news agency had officially announced that the Soviet Union rejects President Reagan's proposal; and that now, you see, hopes for a rapid way out of the blind alley at the arms control talks seemed to be disappearing. Do you get it? We, it turns out, are the ones turning down their proposal, not them turning down ours.

This false version was immediately repeated in a whole range of statements made by official representatives of the U.S. Government. The latest trick by the U.S. Administration was exposed in a new TASS statement 6 July. This statement once again said clearly and precisely that the U.S. Administration is striving to avoid talks on space, tying them to discussion of the issue of a resumption of the Geneva talks which, as I have already said, were torpedoed last year when the Americans brought their Pershing II's and cruise missiles into Western Europe. The TASS statement said that it was also indicative that the U.S. Administration was avoiding the important proposals by the Soviet Union concerning the establishment of a mutual moratorium on the testing and deployment of space strike means from the moment the talks open.

In conclusion, it said that the Soviet Government again confirms its proposal commence official talks precisely on the subject of the prevention of the militarization of space, and not on any other issues. In Washington, however, they continue to fuss. Last Thursday, for example, a State Department spokesman announced that the United States plans to be in Vienna for talks with the Soviet Union on 18 September, allegedly without any preconditions whatsoever. But, comrades, he added immediately that the problem of monitoring arms in space was linked with other arms, and for this reason, he stressed, the problem of nuclear weapons must be examined in Vienna. It would appear that the old preconditions are being retained. They want to confuse the whole issue in Washington by means of these links, and to avoid examination and solution of the question raised by the Soviet Union concerning the prevention of the militarization of space.

What is the meaning of all these clumsy maneuvers? Joseph Kraft, a columnist on THE WASHINGTON POST, recently made a fairly frank statement about this. I quote: The U.S. Armed Forces in no way want to give up space. They do not want to, and that is all there is to it.

You can see how simple it all is. Paris LE MONDE added on 18 July: Ultimately, the U.S. Defense Department is opposed to any agreement banning weapons of this kind. All the t's are crossed and i's dotted. And in the meantime, Washington continues to confuse the issue.

As Kraft writes, and once again I quote: The White House wants everyone to see that it is moving along the path of peace for political reasons. However, THE WASHINGTON POST columnist notes, White House interest in the September meeting is temporary. Temporary, indeed. The elections are just around the corner. That is why they are so keen in the White House to talk about their desire to discuss some kind of approaches to talks with us about anything at all, including space. The only purpose of this campaign of deception is to make a mockery of the voters, as I have already said, and to convince them that the current President, who is now playing the role of candidate for the presidency for the 4-year term, and his deputies are supposedly keenly desirous of disarmament, and that it is the wicked Soviet Union that is hampering this.

I do not know what things are like in America, comrades, but in our country the people have severely condemned deception from the beginning of time -- even in the least important matters of daily life -- as an infamous and immoral manifestation. But, comrades, deception that has been elevated to the status of state policy and is being transformed into a tool of diplomacy is 100 times more vile.

I completely agree with your angry letters when you give the severest appraisal to the false and fraudulent maneuvers of the U.S. Administration. How vicious they now appear to be, when, with a pious expression they repeat, deceiving their voters and taking the crooked path, that they supposedly want to have peace and friendship with us, while in fact they are intensifying preparations for war. They are even going into space with their nuclear bludgeon, preparing to carry out their plunder even on those distant cosmic pathways that have been laid by our courageous and noble cosmonauts. And all this to the accompaniment of the very same false melody about the alleged Soviet threat.

There's truth in the popular saying that lies have the legs of cockroaches: Just look, and they will break off. When deceived Americans who have been subjected to propaganda in an anti-Soviet spirit come to our country to look with their own eyes at the Soviet devil, so to speak, and suddenly realize that we are normal people wanting to live in peace and cooperation with all peoples, including the American people, and that we are in no way devils, this literally shakes them." [passage omitted: Zhukov describes visits paid to the Soviet Union by several such groups, and presents recordings of Americans who visited the Soviet Union.]

Comrades, I could give you and show you many more such statements, but our time has already run out. I think that these statements by Americans show in a sufficiently expressive way how important are direct contacts between ourselves and Americans, helping Americans to discover how false and irresponsible their leaders' assertions that the Soviet Union supposedly threatens America with war, that it is supposedly impossible to live in peace with us are; we shall continue to develop contacts like these, comrades. At this point, allow me, comrades, to end our talk today. All the best to you.

PLEKHANOV, BOGDANOV ON U.S. SPACE MILITARIZATION

LD221332 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 21 Jul 84

[Text] And now we present a discussion of aspects of United States-Soviet relations such as space weapons and related issues, by key Soviet experts on the United States. They are Radomir Bogdanov and Sergey Plekhanov of the Moscow-based Institute for United States and Canada Studies. The host is Viktor Yenikeyev of Radio Moscow.

[Yenikeyev] My first question will go to you, Dr Bogdanov. In recent years the Soviet Union has made a number of proposals concerning the prevention of the militarization of the outer space. But the recent, the latest Soviet proposal concerning the same problem is especially much talked about. So why, in your opinion, is it regarded to be so significant?

[Bogdanov] It is really, Viktor, very significant. You might have heard, of course, that there is a very, you know, funny talk in United States that we don't like to talk to Reagan, we don't like to talk to this administration, we are waiting for the outcome of elections, all that nonsense. You know, that is American business, their elections. Whom they are electing president, that is their business, and we signal once again to them, to the whole world, that for us problems of peace and war are more important than anybody coming to the White House or not coming to the White House. The problem is becoming very urgent and very dangerous. We talked before in general terms about the dangers of wars from cosmos, now we talk about that in very precise, concrete forms. We suggest to the Americans, to this administration, let us immediately start to talk about banning the whole class, I call your attention, the whole class of new weapons until it is not too late.

[Yenikeyev] Well, the problem is really very serious and now we have a new situation after the new Soviet proposal regarding the problem of preventing the arms race in outer space, but how in your opinion, Dr Plekhanov, is the situation (?shaped) now?

[Plenkhanov] There has been rather strange reaction on behalf of the U.S. Government to our proposal. I think that the proposal itself caught them unaware. They definitely did not expect the Soviet Union to make such a specific proposal to start talks on banning all weapons that can be used from space against the earth, from the earth against objects in space, and any -- launching of any -- weapons in space, in space against space objects. Not only we proposed a specific subject for the talks, we set the date for them, they are according to our proposals to be held in September in Vienna on neutral ground, which I think demonstrated, and strongly, that it demonstrated that our commitment to the idea of preventing the militarization of space goes beyond the political considerations of the day. Our relations with the Reagan administration are known to be in very, very bad shape, and still we think that this question overrides political considerations of the day, and we are prepared to negotiate on this subject in good faith and with all determination. The first response was that they will go to Vienna only if together with the space weapons we are going to discuss there the theatre-based. The Euromissiles and the strategic missiles, all those missiles the talks around which have failed, which was a very strange reaction indeed and it was very negatively perceived both in the United States and in Europe and around the world, because here we have a chance to open successful negotiations on a whole new class of weapons.

And, using other negotiations which have failed as a means to frustrate progress in this very vital and new area is only, can only be characterized as very clumsy obstructionism, very clumsy obstructionism, and of course the administration very quickly realized that the obstructionism that they were using was too clumsy, especially in an election year, and they changed their line. Their line now is that no, they are not going to make any preconditions, but -- and the but is very important -- but they are going to discuss approaches to the questions there, and they are going to discuss the agenda, and they would like to discuss not only the space weapons but other things as well. So what the American side is proposing now is just sit down and talk.

[Yenikeyev] But it is quite definite that many people both here in the East and in the West they are afraid that we may have talks about talks with no practical results, and after all it is very important in my opinion, because this is the only administration with which we have not concluded a single arms control agreement. So what do you say to this Dr Bogdanov?

[Bogdanov] (?Well) they feel that they cannot afford now in the election year to be very reckless about very precise and concrete Soviet proposals. But at the same time, being as they are, and they didn't change a bit, they are just thinking, and I would say that they are more thinking how to kill this proposal, you know, how to preserve the face of peacemakers on the one hand, and on the other hand how to kill this very precise and concrete proposal. I believe that they have already made up a decision to go to outer space due to their own reasons. They are just trying now to find out a kind of cover for their policy.

This administration had a very good opportunity to prove to the Soviet Union that they are serious about disarmament talks. They had very good opportunity to prove to the rest of the world that they are really thinking in terms of arms control and disarmament but what they are doing now with this proposal, how they are twisting it, how they are killing it, and I would say that they have killed it already, I am sorry to say I am becoming more pessimistic, Viktor, I am sorry but I have no benign words to satisfy your quest for arms control and things like that.

[Yenikeyev] Well, I hope that after all, things won't turn out so bad, but let me remark that Dr Bogdanov has mentioned the problem of the presidential election in the United States. So Dr Plekhanov, how important do you think this election factor is for the talks in Vienna which have been proposed by the Soviet Union?

[Plekhanov] I think the election made a difference in the way the Reagan administration responded to it. If there hadn't been an election time they would have shot it down. Now with the election on their mind they are prepared to strangle it slowly by means of meaningless negotiation. So the election has certainly affected their tactics. I think that there is very substantial opposition in the United States to this reckless, irresponsible, highly dangerous idea of unfurling a new round of the arms race in space. A lot of very serious people object to that. This spring, in spring of 1984, the question of space race, space arms race, was thoroughly discussed in two very thoughtful forums. At the Senate Foreign Relations Committee there were long hearings on the subject and there was a special study after very long discussions put forward by the Office of Technology Assessment, which is a body of the U.S. Congress, and both of them, both forums came up with some very, very negative conclusions about the wisdom of going forward with space weapons. The reason is, I think, very simple. In the first place this space race is going to be very costly.

The antiballistic defense with elements of space (?basing) that the Reagan administration is trying to construct is supposed, according to the Pentagon, is going to cost $500 billion over time. But you know what happens to the Pentagon price tag over time. [laughter]

[Bogdanov] Yes, we know what happens to that. You know in a year or so it will be doubled, tripled, or something like that.

[Plekhanov] That's right, that's right.

[Bogdanov] By the way, Sergey, you know this kind of arms race in cosmos, it's a high-tech field, you know, and when it goes about high-tech it's always golden plated [word indistinct].

[Plekhanov] Of course.

[Bogdanov] You make a lot of money on that.

KOBYSH CONDEMNS U.S. MILITARIZATION OF SPACE

LD201806 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 20 Jul 84

[From the Vremya newscast; Vitaliy Kobysh commentary]

[Text] Hello, comrades. In Washington they are continuing a not-very-well-put-together, if not to say crude -- and bearing in mind the seriousness of the problem, a more than inappropriate -- game around the Soviet proposal on talks to avert the militarization of space. The U.S. authorities are pretending that they have simply been invited to Vienna for some kind of abstract discussion and that they, they say, have accepted this invitation. All of this is not the case. What we have here is a deliberate juggling of the facts.

The Soviet Union put forward a proposal bearing a direct relation to the peace and security of present and future generations. The essence of this proposal lies in averting the transfer of the arms race from earth to space.

It is this very thing that they do not want in Washington. In particular the statements of the U.S. President show this. He is forcefully, deliberately, obscuring the essence of the matter. For it is not at all by chance that his statements are such. Instead of averting the militarization of space, the United States seems to be planning to discuss in Vienna the problem of the militarization of space in general. The difference here is not in words but in the approach to the problem. The reality is such that in the pursuit of achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union, the U.S. Administration is starting a new, extremely dangerous, round of the arms race, transferring it to space.

In April of this year the White House sent to Congress a report about antisatellite weapons. The report declares officially that the United States has developed and is beginning to carry out a wide program for the militarization of space. Before this, in January, Reagan signed Directive 119, on the start of scientific and research work on the creation of the latest types of weapons in space.

Testimony to the scale of the new spiral in the arms race is the fact that, according to the assessments of the American press, it is being planned to allocate $500 billion for all of this. A monstrous sum, which -- we will call a spade a spade -- speaks of monstrous plans.

They want to keep us, people of earth, in their sights from space, and to exercise their diktat. In Washington at the moment they are trying to refute this; they are doing this clumsily and extremely unconvincingly. By their actions the authorities of the United States have created an obstruction on the road to resolving nuclear problems. Now, with the same obstruction, they are planning to block a solution on space, too.

A meeting in Vienna makes sense only in the event that the delegations conduct not an empty dialogue about everything and nothing, but seek agreement on practical measures for not allowing the militarization of space.

We have proposed such talks and we are ready for them. It is now up to the Americans.

NOVIKOV REPORTS ON END OF MBFR SESSION

PM201334 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 1

[Own correspondent N. Novikov dispatch: "Austria: It Is Now Up to the West"]

[Text] Vienna -- The state flags of the 19 countries participating in the talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe are fluttering above the Hofburg Palace.

The final plenary session of the 33d round of talks took place on 19 July. The session was addressed by Ambassador S. Przygodzki, leader of the Polish delegation. He stated that the course toward achieving military superiority over the Warsaw Pact states pursued by the United States and Western countries is undermining the foundations of peace and stability in Europe. The already-tense situation has become even more acute in connection with the siting of American first-strike nuclear weapons, which has begun on the territory of the FRG, Britain, and Italy, parties to the talks. The NATO bloc is also unceasingly building up its conventional arms. The seriousness of the situation is also aggravated by the recent lifting of the ban on the FRG creating and deploying long-range offensive arms.

The Polish representative stressed that on this occasion, too, the United States and its allies have failed to show a readiness to provide a businesslike and constructive response to the Warsaw Pact states' realistic proposals. The proposals submitted by the West in Vienna on 19 April do not in fact resolve a single one of the questions holding up the progress of the talks.

The U.S. representative's address to the session amounted to repetition of the obstructionist stances that are continuing to block the achievements of a mutually acceptable accord in Vienna.

NEW TIMES ON U.S. TACTICS AT GENEVA TALKS

LD121649 Moscow TASS in English 1629 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 12 TASS -- The Soviet NEW TIMES weekly of foreign policy analysis carries an article in its latest issue devoted to the resumption in Geneva of the session of the Disarmament Conference.

As a result of the recent initiatives of the socialist and nonaligned states, on the agenda of the conference are now the urgent issues of preventing nuclear war, putting an end to the arms race, banning nuclear weapons tests, preventing the militarisation of outer space, banning and scrapping chemical weapons and a number of others.

Yet, the weekly continues, in recent years the conference has failed to draft a single international agreement on the limitation of arms. After the Reagan administration came to power in the USA, the talks on actually all issues under examination at the forum have proved to be hopelessly blocked. Washington, which is whipping up the arms race, predictably does not wish any serious talks on the limitation of arms. It is feared there that they could prevent the implementation of the programme for a rearmament of America, which is worth many billions of dollars.

Take, for example, the central issue of the present-day world politics -- the prevention of nuclear war. Most of the participants in the conference demand that practical talks be started on that issue and a special body be set up with that aim, the NEW TIMES points out. But the USA and its closest NATO allies are frustrating the start of that work, using as an excuse the claim that these proposals are of "declarative character", "inopportune" and that the problem itself is "unclear", etc.

As a result of obstructionist tactics of the United States delegation and some of its allies, talks on such an important problem as nuclear disarmament have not been started up to now, the weekly points out.

The negative attitudes of the United States to the steps aimed at curbing the nuclear weapons race particularly clearly manifests itself on the issue of a ban on nuclear weapons tests. The current Washington administration refuses either to resume the tripartite talks on that problem between the USSR, the USA and Britain, which were suspended by it in 1970, or hold them on a multilateral basis -- within the framework of the conference, the NEW TIMES stresses.

Washington's approach to the issue of the ban on chemical weapons, ending its production and scrapping its stocks can be described as a combination of hypocrisy and disregard for other states, the weekly stresses.

The American diplomacy also frustrates the holding of talks at the conference also on such a topical issue on the agenda as preventing the militarisation of outer space. Despite the persistent demands of a majority of the participants in the conference and the obstructionist stand of the United States delegation, the effort to set up a working body for the talks has been frustrated for more than two years now.

The United States delegation at the conference strives to "diversify" the forms and methods of sabotage used by it depending on the issues under discussion there. But the aim of such methods is always the same, it is opposition to the start of productive talks at the current forum, the NEW TIMES points out.

The USSR demonstrates readiness for fair and constructive talks on all issue on the agenda of the conference. Such talks should be aimed at reaching specific mutually acceptable agreements on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security, at taking effective measures that would ensure a real lowering of the level of arms and lessen the danger of war, the weekly writes in conclusion.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD221634 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 22 Jul 84

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Spartak Ivanovich Beglov, political observer for NOVOSTI PRESS AGENCY; Dmitriy Antonovich Volskiy, member of the NOVOYE VREMYA editorial board; and Aleksandr Vladimiorovich Zholkver, political observer for Central Television and All-Union Radio]

Polish Anniversary

[Text] [Zholkver] Hello, comrades! We are having our conversation on an important day: Today People's Poland is 40 years old. On such a day I think it is particularly appropriate to note the historic effect of socialism on the economic and social development of countries and peoples, especially taking the example of Poland itself. This is all the more important since all sorts of opponents of socialism, particularly on the other side of the Atlantic, are trying in all sorts of ways to play down the historic significance of what has been achieved. In this connection in particular I would first of all recall that in bourgeois Poland of the thirties 5.5 million people were illiterate, and it was envisaged that illiteracy would be wiped out at best by the year 2000. To this I would add that in pre-war Poland there were over a million unemployed in the towns, and several million in the villages. In People's Poland there has long been neither any illiteracy or unemployment, and industrial output in the country, which during the war lost about 40 percent of its national property and one fifth of its population, is now 40 times greater than it was in 1946. Both the domestic and foreign policy aspects of the socialist system have shown their advantages, as have the high rate of economic development under socialism and the effectiveness of cooperation with the other socialist countries, first and foremost with the Soviet Union. I shall quote just one figure. The USSR has handed over to People's Poland 9,500 sets of technical documentation, including documentation for enterprises built with the assistance of our country. Now these enterprises produce about one third of all Poland's industrial output. Our cooperation, however, is not a one-way street. People's Poland supplies the Soviet Union with machinery and equipment, ships and coal, footwear and knitwear, fabrics and electrical domestic appliances. It must be said that for People's Poland -- and this has been noted by its leaders on several occasions -- the importance of cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries was particularly vividly manifested when Poland was coming under fierce pressure from internal and external counterrevolution which was attempting to abolish the socialist system.

[Volskiy] I don't know whether President Reagan is aware of the reports on the preparations for the current festivities, but I think that, frankly, he ought to be feeling somewhat awkward. For it was none other than the U.S. President who has recently been chanting the slogan to the effect that Poland should remain Poland, clearly meaning that same Poland that you were speaking of, the Poland that was pampered and fostered by Reagan's pre-war and spiritually-inclined predecessors and reactionary Western politicians like the colonialist Lord Curzon. But this, of course, was not at all the Poland that its people needed. Now People's Poland really has remained Poland, which we can see with our own eyes on the current anniversary of this fraternal state. Fraternal Poland has remained fraternal Poland.

[Zholkver] Yes, and as far as our country is concerned, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko has stressed several times that we are prepared to continue giving the most resolute rebuff to anyone who dares encroach on the independence of fraternal Poland and our other socialist allies. This resolve was confirmed, too, in the speech by Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov at the ceremonial session in Warsaw.

At the same time, they have set in motion an old plan -- one that was being discussed several years ago, not only by the Americans, but also by the Japanese -- the plan to set up some sort of Pacific Ocean community. The initial membership was defined: they included the United States, Japan, certain other countries, and a large group of states belonging to the ASEAN organization in Southeast Asia. Here, however, the design is clear: to fix these countries in the orbit of capitalism and, therefore, in the system of neocolonialist exploitation of developing Asian states by U.S. and Japanese monopolies. But there is also another aspect: the military-strategic one. Although for the time being this aspect is perhaps less noticeable in these plans, it is, however, a more dangerous one. Washington is hurrying, as it were, to set up the facilities in the whole of this enormous Asian and Pacific region for its military presence. The Pentagon already has about 200,000 military personnel in Asia and the nearby Pacific islands, not counting, for example, the very large South Korean Army which is in practice subordinate to the United States, and the military formations in a number of other countries, for example, the Japanese National Defense Forces, which are provided with very modern equipment, and so forth. In addition, nuclear preparations are being stepped up on an unprecedented scale in the Pacific. Cruise missiles, as you know, have appeared on ships of the 7th Fleet, and it is rumored, for example, that there will be not only nuclear, but also neutron warheads stationed in South Korea. In the more southerly region of the Pacific, they are attempting to inject an elixir of aggressiveness, so to speak, into the ANZUS bloc.

[Zholkver] Yes. Well, now, one should, I think, remind our listeners that New Zealand and Australia are members of this military bloc that Washington has knocked together. Ture, right on the eve of this latest session of the ANZUS council, at which Shultz was present, American policy misfired somewhat, I would say, since parliamentary elections were held in New Zealand. The Laborites won. The previous government, the National Party, was forced to resign. One of the Laborites' main election promises was to ban American ships carrying nuclear weapons from calling at New Zealand ports. Well now, I saw the reaction of journalists accompanying Shultz on his trip: This evoked extreme dissatisfaction and irritation. They started saying that other countries in the region could follow New Zealand's example, including even Australia, where, incidentally, the Laborites also recently came to power. True, it should be said that it is not to their credit that they have broken their election promises, for the Australian Labor Party also expressed opposition to American ships carrying nuclear weapons calling at Australian ports.

[Beglov] By the way, U.S. diplomacy attempted to make use of the Australian foreign minister, Labour Party member Hayden, to get him to go to Wellington specially and persuade the new Labor leadership of New Zealand to meet the Americans half way, so to speak. But the New Zealand Laborites and the broad public in that country understand that that policy could lead to their country being turned into a target in the event of a nuclear conflict.

[Volskiy] Shultz, however, had levers to exert pressure on the New Zealand Government. This is first and foremost economic pressure, insofar as New Zealand is going through quite considerable economic difficulties. Now, just as present, as if by order, as they say, the country has started losing capital, and there have even been reports that the new government will be compelled to resort to a sharp devaluation of the New Zealand dollar.

[Zholkver] Yes, this has already taken place, there is now a 20 percent devaluation.

A concrete manifestation of the effectiveness of our unity is the long-term program for the development of economic, scientific and technological cooperation between the USSR and Poland up to the year 2000 which was signed during the recent working visit to Moscow by Comrade Jaruzelski early this May. I think, Spartak Ivanovich, we should also stress that this broad cooperation between the USSR and People's Poland is just part of the increasingly successful cooperation between all the countries of the socialist community, as was decided at the recent CEMA economic summit in Moscow.

[Beglov] Yes, and it is precisely at the present time that the world's attention has been drawn to the conference of secretaries of the central committees of the fraternal parties of 11 socialist countries which was held in Prague -- secretaries in charge of international and ideological issues. This conference, 1 month after the summit meeting of the CEMA leaders, once again stressed the common platform of the countries of the socialist community that has been set out in the statement of the CEMA conference and also in many other documents, in particular the declaration of the Warsaw Pact political committee last November. If one sums up all the mainline directions in socialist foreign policy, then its prime aims -- and these were stressed once again in the document published after the conference of secretaries of the fraternal parties -- are the end of the arms race, freezing nuclear arsenals, banning the militarization of space, placing a full and universal ban on nuclear weapons testing, banning and eliminating chemical weapons, completely ridding Europe of nuclear weapons, concluding a treaty on the non-use of military force and maintaining relations of peace between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, and the nuclear powers observing a code of behavior. This common platform is constantly being developed and enriched with fresh initiatives, the very latest example being the report that the Mongolian People's Republic has submitted a proposal for examination by the forthcoming 39th session of the UN General Assembly that the session agenda include an item entitled "The Right of Peoples to Peace." An explanatory note points out that so far this right has not been legally recorded in international documents, and that it must be recorded so that every state should consider the defense of international peace to be the prime norm in its foreign policy.

U.S. Policy in Asia

[Zholkver] Yes, and I would like to add that in the past few days an SRV party and state delegation, headed by Truong Chinh, chairman of the State Council, has been visiting Mongolia. Full support was voiced there for our countries' initiatives and the speeches and statements by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko aimed at removing the threat of nuclear war and strengthening world peace and security. Naturally, particular attention was also paid to the situation on the Asian Continent, and Mongolia and Vietnam voiced serious concern over the fact that the United States is knocking together more and more military blocs in Asia. They also condemned the expansionist policy by the ruling circles of China which is openly violating the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Vietnam, as well as Beijing's actions that are doing great damage to the peace and independence of the peoples of the Asian Continent. So the constructive position and initiatives of the socialist countries -- in this case the socialist countries in Asia -- are combined with a sufficient amount of firmness and resolve in rebuffing all the attacks by the reactionary imperialist and hegemonist forces.

[Volskiy] Meanwhile, at this very time, these forces, and first and foremost the United States, have clearly activated their policy in Asia and the Pacific basin as a whole. Secretary of State Shultz has just returned from there. During his trip to Asia and Oceania he was chiefly engaged in trying to set up some sort of equivalent to NATO there, or to repeat there something like the Marshall Plan which you will recall, once in the late fourties helped to fix the West European states in the American orbit. Now they want to repeat and revive these political experiments of the past in the Pacific basin.

[Volskiy] Twenty percent already, and there are rumors that there will be another major devaluation, which will of course affect the standard of living of the New Zealand population. U.S. diplomacy -- and I think not just diplomacy alone, of course -- is aiming to compel the New Zealand Government to make some sort of compromise on this matter. In any case, the Americans have so far declared that until the middle of 1985, U.S. ships carrying nuclear weapons will not call at New Zealand ports.

[Zholkver] Well yes, but this is probably just the result of operational planning. I have seen reports that over the past 12 months seven U.S. warships have called at New Zealand -- three of them were nuclear-powered. There is now probably some sort of hiatus.

[Volskiy] But to sum up this same New Zealand issue, it seems to me that one can draw a certain parallel with Greece. The situation here has recently been similar in regard to the utilization of U.S. bases in Greece, when the Papandreou government put this issue rather acutely, and the Americans also made use of various pressure levers on Greece, including, for instance, its conflict with Turkey. One must take into account here the reaction of public opinion, as well, and the dynamics of mood in the countries that the Americans are trying to turn into their own bridgeheads. That is, pressure on these countries and the obvious arm-twisting breeds an increase in anti-Americanism. This, in the final analysis, undermines their position.

[Zholkver] Then they complain about a growth of anti-American sentiments, be it in Asia or Western Europe.

[Beglov] Now here is an interesting episode: The mayor of a New Zealand port, greeting American seamen on their latest call at the port, said: You must excuse me for being out of breath to welcome you; I have just been on the launches carrying the demonstrators protesting against nuclear weapons, if there are any on your ship. And now, according to etiquette, I must greet you. This does not mean that we are coming out against you Americans, we are against your bomb. This is a specific manifestation of the conflict between Washington's nuclear obsession and common sense.

Israeli Elections

[Volskiy] I think this conflict is manifested in various regions of the world; in particular, it is now being manifested in the Near East. Now, you know that the United States has been exerting very active efforts over recent months, I should even say over recent years, throughout Reagan's entire term in power, to set up some sort of alliance in this region between Israel and the conservative forces, so to speak, within the Arab world. Nothing came of this for the Americans, for even these conservative Arab forces are obliged to take into account the feelings in their countries.

Now the Israeli elections start in a little while; more precisely, they will be held tomorrow. The question is often raised: How will this affect the American-Israeli strategic alliance? It seems to me that this should not affect it at all in any particular way. Why? Because both rival blocs at the elections, both the Likud bloc presently heading the government and the opposition bloc headed by the Labor Party, conduct an expansionist policy in relation to Arab countries and both stand for a strengthening of that same strategic alliance with the United States. The difference is basically one of tactics and nuances. The extreme right Likud is closer to the present U.S. Administration ideologically, in its level of bellicosity, so to speak. It can at any moment fulfill an American order for new aggression, but at the same time can also undertake an aggressive adventure without any special order. Some observers consider that even on the very threshold of the elections such an option is not excluded.

As concerns the Labor Party -- at present, as yet, in the opposition -- it is valuable in Washington's eyes for other reasons, because it supports the Reagan plan for the Near East. This plan is in fact aimed at creating a sort of compromise between Israel and the conservative Arab circles.

[Zholkver] Well now, this plan is clearly meeting with one failure after another. I have in mind the actual military failure of the Americans' operation in Lebanon, as well as the unsuccessful attempt to destroy the PLO, although this latter has indeed suffered serious losses and is at present experiencing certain difficulties. There is also the failure of the attempts to crush Syria, which actively holds anti-imperialist positions. Finally, there is also the failure of the agreement that they tried to foist on Lebanon. The fact that President al-Jumayyil broke off the shackling agreement with Israel is a slap in the face for American policy and for Washington, which was in fact the initiator of this agreement.

[Volskiy] Yes, and all these failures you have mentioned of course exert a great political and also, I should say, psychological effect on the Arab world. Already it is not just recovering from the shock evoked by Israel's attack in 1982, it is gathering strength. The process of normalization in Lebanon is continuing, though with interruptions, in spite of counteraction by both Israeli and American agents. Further, there are certain signs of the possibilities, I would say, for the schism in the Palestinian movement to be overcome. It is typical that such progressive states as South Yemen and Algeria are playing a mediating role here.

One could also mention the fact that relations with the Soviet Union are expanding. For instance, representation at ambassador level was recently established between Moscow and Cairo. The visit to Moscow by the Kuwaiti defense minister has just ended successfully. All these are of course events on various levels, but they are nevertheless evidence of a certain positive progress in the Near East.

[Beglov] Clearly this is also an indication that when in the Arab world a comparison is made between the policy pursued by each of the two great powers there emerges the following conclusion: The Soviet Union has a principled and consistent policy, and it is from the Soviet Union that one can expect the sort of new initiatives that would place the whole problem on the road to solution on the only just basis.

Nicaraguan Anniversary

[Zholkver] Yes, I think that the phenomena we observe, and are talking about now, in Asia and in the Near East, are also typical of a region like Central America. On the one hand, we see the aggressive imperialist policy of the U.S., and on the other hand we see an increasingly decisive opposition to this policy from the peoples who are fighting for their freedom and independence. The most obvious and clear example of this is the 5th anniversary of the Sandinist Revolution in Nicaragua, which was marked during the past week. I remember Daniel Ortega's truly ardent words at the extraordinary session of the Sandinist Assembly, the supreme body of the National Liberation Front, where he said: We are continuing the struggle for our country's independence which the U.S. tried to trample way back at the beginning of the century with the help of the Marines. Our Front embodies the ideals of national liberation in the name of which more than 50,000 sons and daughters of Nicaragua have given their lives. Our people, united around their fighting vanguard, carry on the struggle in the name of building a new Nicaragua.

[Volskiy] It is a fact of self-exposure for Washington to see how the 5th anniversary of the Sandinist revolution in Nicaragua was marked there. First there was a very belligerent speech by Reagan, than the carrier Kennedy was sent towards the Nicaraguan coast, and there have been threats to bomb the airfields.

[Zholkver] And also about 20 other U.S. naval vessels are...

[Volskiy] ... are accompanying the carrier. This falls within the framework of the general U.S. strategy in Central America -- to prepare for interventionist operations on a large scale -- which can be seen to be already entering its final stage. Some observers even think that this may be linked to certain pre-election calculations on the part of the present U.S. Administration. They mention, for instance, a so-called autumn surprise...

[Zholkver] ... shortly before the elections...

[Volskiy] ... shortly before the elections, or within a short time before the elections, that might be undertaken in order to stoke up the same chauvinism in America that 4 years ago already...

[Zholkver] ... on the example of the Grenada intervention...

[Beglov] Indeed, President Reagan spoke in this spirit 3 days ago at a conference of representatives of Caribbean states, a conference attended by politicians who were the main accomplices in drawing up the plan for intervention in Grenada. There were no representatives there from the four states that had objected to this aggression. Thus, Reagan made use of this show, enacted on the territory of the U.S. in the town of Columbia, South Carolina, in order to be able to declare once more: "Grenada is a great landmark in our joint policy." These words were not addressed only towards the representatives of Latin America, but to an even greater extent towards the electorate: Remember, I am the President who used the big stick.

Democratic Convention

[Zholkver] But don't you think, Spartak Ivanovich, that on the eve of the elections there are also other moods shaping up, be it only among a certain part of American politicians who are of more sound and sober thinking? I have in mind the U.S. Democratic Party Convention which took place last week.

[Beglov] No doubt this convention marked a new important phase in the pre-election struggle. As our listeners already know, its importance is in the fact that first of all it nominated the two candidates to contend for the posts of President and Vice President.

[Zholkver] For the first time a woman is to run for the vice presidency.

[Beglov] Quite so.

[Volskiy] Although it is still unclear how this is to affect the mood of the electorate.

[Beglov] Well, the Democrats needed to find some unconventional move in order to create the impression that they are proposing something new. The nomination of a woman candidate became just such a political novelty. This was done with the clear intention of getting as many people as possible from among those who consider themselves underrepresented to one degree or another in the United States out to the polling booths. Thus, the choice to have a woman candidate is also a symbolic gesture of courtesy towrds the needs and the infringed rights of other Americans, such as Americans of Negro origin, the other national minorities, and generally those who occupy the lowest rung of the social ladder.

[Beglov] Quite so. But then comes the next inevitable question: Is the preelection platform adopted by the Democrats going to help them convince the masses of the electorate that if the Democrats came to power it would mean something radically new compared with Reagan's policy?

Well, in this respect once again the Democrat's political platform shows, I would say, the limitations they are unable to transcend. Take, for example, the foreign policy part of this platform. One can immediately see serious contradictions between its critical fuming against Reagan and any real action. Yes, the Democrats did use the strongest words, deserved by the present administration's unbridled actions on the international arena, particuarly in Central America, as we were just saying, and also with regard to the USSR and the socialist countries, including Poland.

This was highlighted most succintly by Cuomo, the governor of New York, in his opening speech at the convention, who said, I quote: To go on like this would mean to bring the country to bankruptcy or war, or maybe to both at the same time. So this was the voice of the soberminded American who demands a profound reassessment of the country's political course.

But when it came to hammering out the party's specific position in the international sphere, then, despite all the verbal homage to the need to restore dialogue with the Soviet Union and put a number of treaties on control over the arms race into operation, the Democratic leadership did not move to meet the demands of the more radically minded politicians who were proposing that there should be clear fomulation on at least two Democratic pledges: First, to cut military spending sharply, including halting the production of all essentially provocative new nuclear weapon systems...

[Zholkver -- interrupting] ...including space weapons...

[Beglov] ...including space weapons, of course; second, to declare that the United States renounces the first use of nuclear weapons. But, regrettably, the leadership of the party once again resorted to a ploy tried by many bourgeois politicians, the version about a so-called threat of the United States falling behind the USSR. Of course, the real state of affairs behind this half-way stance and inconsistency is understandable. Still, this is a party of the same class. It serves the same social class interests, as they say. It merely reflects the interests of other groups in the class of the bourgeoisie.

[Zholkver] In this connection I recall a recent statement in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: In the last 5 years, writes this bourgeois newspaper, no one party in the United States has deserved the honor of calling itself the party embodying the main aspirations of the country. This main goal, according to the latest Harris poll, is considered by 66 percent of Americans to be the preservation of peace. In our conversation today we saw just how acutely this central contemporary problem is posed in the most diverse regions of the world, and how consistently our country and the whole socialist community are appealing and fighting in order to prevent a nuclear catastrophe and strengthen the cause of peace on earth.

I think we'll end our conversation right here today. Thank you, comrades, for taking part in it. Thank you, comrade radio listeners, for your attention.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION: QUESTIONS & ANSWERS'

LD202002 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 20 Jul 84

["International Situation: Questions & Answers" program presented by Viktor Anikin, foreign political commentator of All-Union Radio, with Gennadiy Arkadyevich Shishkin, TASS political observer; commentators Viktor Nikolayevich Levin and Yevgeniy Viktorovich Kachanov; and Sergey Ivanovich Sayenko, All-Union Radio correspondent in Great Britain]

Space Militarization

[Excerpts] [Anikin] A central position in your letters, comrades, is occupied by the main issue worrying all of humanity: the issue of war and peace. Our constant listener, Comrade Makarov from the village of Krivozeryein Penza Oblast, Borodulin from the town of (Dyatkovo) in Bryansk Oblast, Nikitin from Voroshilovgrad, Stepavaya from Poltava, and many others write about this.

They condemn the dangerous line of the Reagan administration, fraught with misfortune for our planet. As a couterweight to it, the letters note, our country is advancing more and more new proposals aimed at improving the international situation and halting the arms race. They are receiving a high assessment in the world. This was demonstrated by the recent visit to the USSR by Perez de Cuellar, UN secretary general. We will begin by answering your questions with a conversation on the Soviet Union's peace offensive in a direction of great importance for all humanity. The floor is given to Gennadiy Arkadyevich Shishkin, TASS political observer. If you please:

[Shishkin] During his stay in Moscow, Perez de Cuellar, UN secretary general, highly esteemed the Soviet Union's efforts to avert nuclear war and to overcome the dangerous tension in the world. He expressed profound satisfaction with the conversation held during his visit, with Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, who confirmed the invariability of the Soviet Union's peace-loving line and support for the UN's constructive efforts.

The Soviet Union's major initiative, advanced in Comrade Chernenko's recent speech, aimed at averting nuclear war and not permitting the militarization of space, has received extensive international recognition.

The Soviet Government's proposal to the U.S. Government to begin talks on preventing the militarization of space is being discussed with particular animation. The question arises: Why has the problem of preventing the arms race from moving into yet another sphere, space, become so urgent?

There is enhanced interest all over the world concerning this problem. This is justified because humanity has come to the point in its history when a choice is becoming inevitable. On the one hand, there is every possibility of embarking on the large-scale peaceful development of space. In this connection, unprecedented horizons for the development of civilization are opening up. On the other hand, though, unprecedented dangers to the very existence of people are arising if the emergence into space is not subordinated to an aim that is the same for all states and peoples, peaceful cooperation, and if the path to space for all types of weapons is not blocked once and for all.

Stressing the particular importance of solving the problem of preventing space militarization, Comrade Chernenko points out that the entire world recognizes its acute urgency.

Our proposal on how to solve this problem is now lying on the table in Washington, but they do not want to occupy themselves with this problem there; they do not even want to discuss it. It is quite evident that the U.S. Administration only likes its own ambitious stance, whose aim is to thrust open the door to space for the most fantastic forms of weapons, and thus, nevertheless, to try to gain military superiority.

[Anikin] What is the situation with this issue at this moment? Are there any moves toward solving this very important problem?

[Shishkin] There are, of course, certain moves, Viktor Viktorovich, but they are all in the area of support for our initiatives from world public opinion. I would like to recall in this regard, that the latest session of the UN General Assembly voted by a vast majority, namely 147 states, for the Soviet proposal to conclude a treaty banning the use of force in space and from space towards earth. Only the U.S. Government came out against this.

After this, on 30 June this year, the Soviet Government put out an official statement proposing to the U.S. Government a start on talks on preventing the militarization of space. Guided not only by the interests of its own security, but by the desire to protect humanity from the threatening danger looming over it as well, the Soviet Union proposed a radical solution to the issue of preventing the militarization of space. It is a question of banning and eliminating an entire number of space strike weapons.

The Soviet Union proposed sitting down at the negotiating table in September this year in Vienna to try and reach accord on banning weapons intended for operations in space, for operations from space towards earth, and also from earth toward space installations. It is easy to implement such a decision, since space weapons are still only at the development stage. This decision could be verified reliably and effectively, since it is a question of a complete ban on the creation of these weapons and the destruction of the small number that have already been made.

It would seem there could be nothing clearer and more definite than this concise and quite specific proposal. This is how it has been construed all over the world. Very wide support for it has been expressed not only in public circles but even at government level in the most varied countries.

Speaking at a dinner in the Kremlin, during his official visit to the Soviet Union, Chan Si, member of the Central Committee Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Politburo and chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, stated: We express our support for all the peace initiatives from the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact states advocating relaxation of international tension and the delivery of humanity from the threat of nuclear war.

In turn, Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, stressed that to thwart the dangerous designs of imperialism the resolute, effective actions of all peace-loving forces are essential.

As is to be expected, the reaction of the Reagan administration was quite different. The traditional "no" has followed from Washington in reply to the very important new Soviet initiative. There is no need to be surprised at this. For the very problem of the space threat has arisen as a result of the Reagan administration's move to speed up development of the space weapons system, a move that has entered the U.S. political lexicon as the doctrine of preparation for star wars. An essential element in this latest adventuristic plan from Washington is the deployment of a large antimissle defense system.

The creation of this system, providing a cover for the territory of the United States, including both military and civilian objects, can only pursue one aim: to create a shield under cover of which it would be possible to think of inflicting a nuclear strike on the other side without fearing retribution.

No matter how much the creators of this project try to present it as defensive, it is clear to any sensible person that this is a course aimed at obtaining a first-strike potential, aimed at achieving military superiority. This is clearly a course aimed at destroying the Soviet-U.S. treaty on limiting antimissile defense systems concluded in 1972.

However, Washington cannot allow itself to openly admit its unwillingness to seriously discuss the question of demilitarizating space, since this idea is too popular throughout the world, and that includes the United States; and presidential elections are to be held in November. As THE NEW YORK TIMES quite rightly notes, maintaining the impasse in relations with the Russians is bad election policy. That is why Washington is applying so much effort to mask its "no" to the Soviet proposal by almost giving a positive reply while giving assurance that the U.S. side wants talks and pretending that the White House is preparing for such talks.

Even Defense Secretary Weinberger, quite forgetting that only yesterday he was using all sorts of truths and untruths to extort new billions for the militarization of space from Congress, is today giving assurances that we need talks, that it is essential to discuss some means of reducing armaments. But no matter how soothing Washington's current peacemaking rhetoric sounds, the whole world has observed the way these assurances sharply contradict everything the present administration has said, and more importantly, everything it has done and continues to do, in its relations with the USSR.

Washington is crudely trying to alter the subject of the talks by declaring that at the proposed talks with the USSR in Vienna it primarily intends to discuss medium-range and strategic nuclear weapons. But these are the talks wrecked by Washington when it began deploying its new missiles in Europe. Since then the Reagan administration has not done and does not wish to do a single thing to open up the path for discussion of these questions at genuine talks on the essence of the problem. Now, while maintaining this impasse and binding to it the Soviet proposal to hold talks on preventing the militarization of space, Washington is clearly making its stake on wrecking these talks as well.

[Anikin] Well, in this case, how is one to assess Washington's insistent assurances that it is not putting forward any preliminary conditions? For, as recently as 17 July, a high-ranking representative of the Reagan administration stated that the United States was planning to be in Vienna on 18 September for talks with the USSR.

[Shishkin] You see, Viktor Viktorovich, a serious analysis of the Washington administration's reply to the Soviet proposal shows that all of these assurances are worthless. There is no mention of any ban or elimination of space weapons in this reply. It passes over in complete silence a very important element of the Soviet position: the proposal to establish a mutual moratorium on the deployment of space strike means. The only thing the U.S. side is prepared to discuss is various approaches to this problem, that is, essentially to discuss nothing at all.

By hypocritically agreeing to hold talks with the USSR, the U.S. politicans are clearly striving to confuse the issue and are trying to prove the imaginary unsolvability of the problem of limiting and banning space weapons under the pretext of the impossibility of effective verification, just as they have done on many other occasions at other talks on the problems of limiting the arms race.

But as has been stressed many times already by the Soviet side, the solution of the problem of not permitting the militarization of space will not withstand delays. It must be solved before space weapons are deployed, before a surge forward in the space arms race is made that could have unpredictable consequences. And this principled and firm policy of the USSR enjoys growing support throughout the world.

CEMA Countries' Economic Interdependence

[Anikin] Comrade Kalashnikov, from Minsk, is interested in cooperation among the CEMA countries. He notes that much is written about the USSR's participation in the construction of national projects in the fraternal countries. I would like to hear about the contribution made by the CEMA countries to the solution of our national economic tasks.

The contribution of the fraternal countries to the solution of the USSR's national economic tasks is weighty. In the past 5-year period, for example, deliveries from them provided up to 40 percent of our requirements for new ships and loaders, up to 35 percent of passenger coaches, 12 percent of the requirements for buses, and 30 percent of metal-rolling equipment. Supplies from CEMA countries allowed us to strengthen the production base of a number of industries, particularly the chemical and automobile industries. These supplies permit us to solve tasks connected with the USSR's Food Program and the fuller satisfaction of the demand for footwear, clothing, and other goods.

Their supplies to a large extent satisfy our consumer goods requirements, for example, 12 percent of certain types of textiles, 13 percent of clothing, furniture, crockery, and over 20 percent of footwear. As you can see, this is a considerable contribution.

The West's foreign political propaganda tries to present the exchange among our countries as some sort of evidence of weakness in the socialist economy and frequently cites it as proof of the false thesis of unequal relations among CEMA countries. The aim of the ideological opponent is obvious: to sow discord in our community. At the same time, they carefully remain silent about the fact that our trade with the fraternal countries is balanced. In the past 5-year period, for example, the difference in volumes of reciprocal deliveries between the USSR and the CEMA countries was less than 10 percent. We received from the CEMA countries goods worth R90,000 million and supplied goods worth R98,000 million.

The principled line of equal and mutually advantageous cooperation among the fraternal countries, of raising the contribution of each participant in the community toward the solution of international and national tasks was clearly expressed in the decisions of the CEMA economic summit conference.

WEU Council Decision

Yuriy Borisovich Ushakov, from Leningrad. a veteran of the Great Patriotic War, asks what lies behind the decision of the West European Union Council to lift the final restrictions on the production of conventional weapons by the FRG. Our commentator Viktor Levin will answer this question.

[Levin] In order to understand what has happened recently it is appropriate, I think, to turn to history, to those documents that established a number of restrictions on the production of armaments by the FRG. [Passage ommitted on 1954 Paris meeting, and FRG military production, the USSR protest memorandum of 10 July]

[Anikin] It is well known that the FRG Government issued a statement that it did not as yet intend to exploit the opportunities it had been granted to produce any type of weapon. Can this statement be taken seriously?

[Levin] Of course not. It is sufficient to ask why the FRG sought the lifting of the restriction and then one can see the logical inconsistency of the statement it has made. The restrictions were regarded in Bonn as a hindrance. And one cannot ignore the fact that the question of lifting them was raised at the very time when the course of intensifying military preparations was being pursued on the Rhine more actively than it had been somewhat earlier.

I would like to stress that the lifting of the restrictions is not an isolated act but a component of a whole series of measures being coordinated with the militarist course of the present U.S. Administration. Take the recent visit to the United States by FRG Defense Minister Woerner. During this visit, an agreement was signed on West Germany's purchase of 28 U.S. Patriot antiaircraft complexes with 720 missiles.

The actions of the FRG Government naturally raise questions about the aims being pursued and about the whole direction of FRG policy. As one of the successors of the former Reich, it is under the obligation imposed by the Potsdam Agreement that German territory should never again by a source of threat to neighboring states or to peace as a whole. As the memorandum to the FRG Government stresses, this obligation must be strictly observed and the duty of the FRG Government is to promote not the exacerbation but the reduction of military confrontation in Europe, to promote not the arms race but disarmament, not the undermining of security but stability and the development of peaceful relations among all European states.

Foreign Policy of India

[Anikin] In one of our previous broadcasts, we began to reply to a letter from Mahomed Zubairov from Dagestan who asked us to tell in detail about the Republic of India's internal and external policies. We discussed its internal policy and we shall now go on to its foreign policy. At the microphone is our commentator Yevgeniy Kachanov.

[Kachanov] It must be said that a considerable place in India's foreign policy is occupied by regional problems and relations with neighboring states. Particular attention is paid to questions of strengthening peace and security in Asia and in the Indian Ocean basin, the creation of a zone of peace in this region. Together with other countries, particularly the USSR, India calls for the elimination of all foreign military bases currently existing in the Indian Ocean basin and condemns any increase in the U.S. military presence there.

In its relations with neighboring countries, India consistently adheres to the principles of peaceful coexistence. But, unfortunately, far from everything is in a favorable condition there. Specifically, I mean its relations with Pakistan which, as you know, has been virtually turned by Washington into a strongpoint for aggression against neighboring countries. I would remind you that since its formation, Pakistan has unleashed aggression against India three times and still occupies a considerable part of the territory of the Indian States of Jammu and Kashmir.

And now Pakistan, with the help of the United States, is carrying out an accelerated rearmament program at a cost of over $3 billion. There is irrefutable evidence of the direct participation of Pakistan's special services in the recent dramatic events in the Indian State of Punjab. The press has reported that Pakistan is close to creating its own atomic bomb.

Let us add to this the uninhibited anti-Indian propaganda which the Pakistani mass information organs are continually conducting. All of this, naturally, cannot but arouse concern among the Indian leadership.

India also has problems in its relations with other countries of the region. These include its quarrel with Bangladesh over the division of the Ganges River. But in principle these are quite resolvable and, moreover, are being successfully resolved by means of bilateral consultations.

More serious is the territorial problem which arose as a result of the Indo-Chinese conflict of 1962. China still lays claim to considerable sections of Indian territory. Nonetheless, the Indian Government has frequently expressed its readiness to resolve this quarrel by peaceful means.

[Anikin] Probably it is particularly necessary to talk about India's relations with the socialist countries and with the USSR in the first place.

[Kachanov] Of course, Viktor Viktorovich. Soviet-Indian relations are an important component of India's foreign policy. They are an important factor of peace and stability in Asia and throughout the world.

[Passage omitted: Anikin tells of the progress of normalization in Lebanon; Sayenko tells of the current strikes in Britain; Anikin replies to a question about Boer terrorists acting in Namibia]

PRAVDA CITED ON MONGOLIA'S UN INITIATIVE

LD230717 Moscow TASS in English 0638 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 23 TASS -- "The initiative of Mongolia and in broad terms of the whole socialist community, is a reflection of the sincere concern of the fraternal states for creating an atmosphere of trust in international relations, the wish to make their utmost in order to safeguard the sacred right of peoples to peace," the newspaper PRAVDA points out today.

Commenting on the proposal of the People's Republic of Mongolia, which has been circulated in New York as an official document of the U.N. General Assembly, that an item entitled "The Right of Peoples to Peace" be included into the agenda of the next 39th session, the newspaper notes: "The new initiative is a logical follow-up to the numerous concrete proposals of the Soviet Union and of the other socialist states. They cover all the main spheres, which have to do with the effort to prevent war, and are directed, above all, at creating a reliable and just system of international security and cooperation both on a global and regional scale. It is necessary to eliminate from international practices all elements of power politics, with which the most aggressive imperialist circles are trying to replace the principles of peaceful coexistence of states with different socio-economic systems. The position-of-strength policy is not only short-sighted, but is also fraught with a catastrophe."

When it comes to the threat of thermonuclear war, PRAVDA continues, it becomes clear: "No part of the world will remain unharmed. Therefore highly relevent is the statement contained in the draft Declaration on the Right of Peoples to Peace, which Mongolia proposes for examination at the U.N. General Assembly. The draft document points out, among other things, that protection and assistance in the exercise of this right is one of the main duties of every state. To ensure the implementation of this right it is necessary that the policy of states, first and foremost the states having nuclear weapons, be directed at eliminating the threat to humankind's existence. They should be guided in their mutual relations with certain agreed norms of conduct for the prevention of nuclear war.

"This provision is particularly important," the newspaper PRAVDA stresses, "as the deployment of the American first-strike nuclear missiles in Western Europe, which started in December 1983, has resulted in a new round of the arms race and considerably deteriorated the international climate, in other words, increased the danger of an outbreak of war."

IZVESTIYA Comments on Initiative

PM201543 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 4

[V. Ganshin "International Commentary": "New Initiative"]

[Text] Meetings and talks have taken place in the Mongolian capital between Yu. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium, and the head of an SRV delegation, Truong Chinh, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the SRV State Council. During the talks it was stressed that in the present complex international situation, exceptional importance is attached to the all-around consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community countries for the sake of peace and the mutual understanding and security of the peoples of our planet.

It is symptomatic that the Mongolian Government recently came forward with a new initiative. The Mongolian Government's proposal that the agenda of the next, 39th, UN General Assembly, should include an item headed "the peoples' right to peace" has been circulated as an official UN General Assembly document. The Mongolian Government proposal contains an appeal to all states and public organizations of the world to defend the peoples' right to peaceful existence and to avert the threat of the outbreak of nuclear war.

Press commentaries stress that the Mongolian Government's new peace proposal was in harmony with the resolute demand of all progressive mankind that the world be saved from the nuclear catastrophe, a real threat under the present exacerbated international situation. It is also the development of the constructive measures projected in Ulaanbaatar in late October last year during the consultative meeting of the deputy foreign ministers of Bulgaria, Hungary, the SRV, the GDR, the PRK, Cuba, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Poland, the USSR, and the CSSR. Confirmation came, at that time, of the socialist countries' desire to continue to pursue an active foreign policy, the gist of which is to prevent the kindling of hotbeds of conflict and to promote the kind of development of events whereby no one would look on his neighbor with suspicion, expecting unpredictable actions from him.

This is not the first time fraternal Mongolia has acted as the initiator of the conclusion of confidence-building measures in relations between the Asian and Pacific states. You only have to recall the Great People's Hural 29 June 1981 address. The fundamental elements of the proposed convention, the document indicated, could be principles such as mutual respect for independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, the inviolability of state borders, equality, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, the non-use of force or the threat of force, the settlement of aggravated problems by exclusively peaceful means, and the development of mutually advantageous cooperation.

The package of proposals by the Mongolian Government and the constructive nature of the Mongolian-Vietnamese talks have a particularly topical ring now that the expanded conference of the ASEAN countries has just ended in Jakarta. Its discussion of the so-called "Kampuchean problem," a discussion largely foisted on it by Washington, did not help to eliminate the obstacles on the path of dialogue between the states of the "Six" and the Indochinese countries.

On the contrary, the tough U.S. line is aimed at still further aggravating the problems existing here, although numerous ASEAN public and political forces are leaning more and more toward the political settlement of the accumulated problems through their own efforts, without outside interference. I should like to believe, nonetheless, that realism and a clear awareness of the association's national interests, despite diktat from across the ocean, will prevail in these countries' policy. In particular, the socialist countries' new initiatives are aimed at creating the conditions for this.

WEST OPPOSES INDIAN OCEAN PEACE ZONE POLICY

LD202208 Moscow TASS in English 2149 GMT 20 Jul 84

[Text] New York July 21 TASS -- A regular session of the United Nations Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean ended here. In the opinion of the majority of its participants a number of positive steps have been taken on the road to convening an international conference for the implementation of the idea of creating peace zones in that vast region.

A businesslike discussion on two projects, the preliminary agenda for the international forum and its procedural rules, continued for a fortnight. The striving of nonaligned countries to concentrate the attention of the coming conference on the working out of practical measures for the limitation of military activity in the Indian Ocean met with a broad positive response in the committee. This striving was reflected in the draft agenda presented by nonaligned states.

But it still remains unclear if the positive trends that have been clearly manifested at the session will prevail. A serious ground for such doubts is presented by the stand of the United States and its closest allies in the NATO bloc. Going by speeches of their representatives, the aim of Western powers remain the same -- to prevent by any means an early convocation of an international conference on the Indian Ocean. The sense of this forum is at variance with Washington's present course at the buildup of the military might in that area of the globe.

USSR-U.S. 'HOT LINE' AGREEMENT FORMALIZED

PM231211 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jul 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Notes"]

[Text] An accord has been reached on organizing a direct U.S.S.R.-U.S.A. facsimile communication line, in addition to the existing telegraph line, as a result of a Soviet-American exchange of opinions, held in Moscow and Washington, on the question of technical perfection of the functioning line.

The accord was formalized through the exchange of notes between the Embassy of the USSR and the U.S. Department of State in Washington on July 17, 1984.

U.S. CHARGED WITH INTERNATIONAL BRIGANDAGE

LD220556 Moscow TASS in English 0541 GMT 22 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 22 TASS -- Characterising the political and moral image of the Washington leaders in connection with the exposure of the criminal mining of Nicaraguan ports by CIA agents, A. Lewis, an observer of THE NEW YORK TIMES, wrote last spring that the secret war against Nicaragua had clearly demonstrated the real worth of the highly moralistic statements on the principles of the United States policy. He explained that, while declaring against terrorism by word of mouth, the same administration is shamelessly engaged in international terrorism, PRAVDA's commentator Nikolay Kurdyumov writes.

Indeed, terrorism, crude diktat, and violence have, perhaps, never before so clearly manifested themselves in the policy of United States imperialism as today. Since the times of Hitler and his entourage no government has so openly and cynically proclaimed its intention to have recourse to direct acts of armed sabotage against sovereign states as Washington does.

Thus, for example, the President has personally, in front of the whole world, sanctioned a criminal attack against tiny defenceless Grenada, the commentator points out. The White House also gave orders on the brutal bombardment of towns and villages of long-suffering Lebanon. Washington finances and blesses the war of its mercenaries against the freedom-loving people of Nicaragua, shamelessly meddles in the home affairs of many other countries.

Washington has institutionalised armed brigandage in the international arena and has arrogated itself the "right" to launch gangster sorties, wherever and whenever it likes. A fresh proof of that is the recent Directive 138 of the United States National Security Council providing for the launching of so-called "preventive and punitive" strikes against the states, which the USA would like to brand as "terrorist".

Among the latter are, as is known, the countries, which refuse to obey American diktat, and progressive, national liberation movements.

On the basis of the directive, bills have been tabled in Congress, which are designed, as the Algerian ALGERIE-ACTUALITE weekly points out, to serve as a "legal cover" for the launching by the United States secret services of punitive actions against all whose activities run counter to the imperial calculations of the United States.

Simultaneously a system of sabotage operations is also being prepared for the purpose. Directive 138 is known to give instructions on the forming, training and using FBI and CIA armed squads and army units.

The doctrine of international brigandage proclaimed by the United States ruling circles is an impudent challenge to international law, a source of a serious threat to the whole system of international relations. Washington's ambition to replace international norms with the mailed fist are graphic illustration of the inhuman essence of imperialism, which is out to stifle the freedom and independence of peoples, N. Kurdyumov writes in conclusion.

U.S. ELEVATION OF TERRORISM TO STATE POLICY SEEN

PM201259 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian in its 18 July First Edition carries on page 4 a 1,400-word article entitled "America's Imperial Ambitions and Terrorism" by Professor L. Modzhoryan, member of the Soviet Jurists Association Board.

After noting that both the USSR and the United States are party to the Madrid document "expressing concern at the spread of terrorism," Modzhoryan contrasts the two states' attitudes toward "terrorism," citing Chernenko's remark that the USSR has always "condemned and continues to condemn all forms of terrorism," whereas the United States, in Modzhoryan's words, "actually does more than just encourage and often directs the activity of terrorist gangs 'from above' against objectionable people and organizations. Washing has elevated terrorism to the rank of its own state policy in the international arena." Modzhoryan cites El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Lebanon as instances where "state terrorism" has been used by the United States and describes the siting of nuclear missiles in Western Europe as an attempt to "intimidate the socialist countries."

In conclusion Modzhoryan rejects counteraccusations by the United States that the Soviet Union "supports international terrorism" as an attempt to divert attention from its own activities.

NEOFASCIST TRENDS SAID TO BE SURFACING IN U.S.

PM201031 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 19 Jul 84 First Edition p 1

[Yuriy Lunkov "International Review": "Terror Classed as Policy"]

[Text] On the banks of the Potomac, by all accounts, terrorism has definitively become established as the style in foreign policy: Instead of talks there is the drawing up of plans for "preventive [preventivnyy] and preemptive [unpredayushchiy]" strikes against those who live and think differently from Washington.

Special concern is aroused by the fact that American totalitarianism is being shifted into the sphere of interstate relations. The principles of peaceful coexistence formulated in the Helsinki Final Act have been consigned to oblivion. The dilapidated "pax Americana" concept based on militarism with its propaganda campaign in the spirit of a "crusade against communism" and with its unrestrained arms race has once again been dragged out of Washington's storeroom. The task has been set of upsetting the military-strategic equilibrium and channeling efforts into achieving world domination.

By militarizing its foreign and domestic policy, American imperialism is seeking, above all, to complicate the socialist states' fulfillment of creative programs, undermine the economic competitiveness of other countries in the capitalist world, and, in the long term, turn international tension into a permanent factor.

It might seem to have been cleverly conceived: We will increase our military strength and ruin enemies and competitors.

However, the opposite has happened: Fear of thermonuclear war has increased and brought millions of people onto the streets throughout the world; the class struggle in the leading capitalist countries has intensified sharply; the leaders of developing states have stepped up their criticism of imperialism's neocolonialist course. The policy of war being pursued by the NATO countries has become so unpopular that leading figures in the United States, Britain, the FRG, and France have recently been forced to switch hurriedly to peace-loving rhetoric. According to a public opinion poll conducted in a number of West European countries, the United States now appears in the eyes of the international public as a power crushing freedom and imposing its way of life on other peoples.

Concern is also aroused by the fact that militarism is exerting ever increasing influence on the actual thinking of leading Western figures. They are trying to convince the public that the "new course" of the White House is a reaction to the supposedly expansionist aspirations of the Soviet Union. This provocative thesis is not new. Adolf Hitler once intimidated the West Europeans by saying: "The USSR is seeking to impose by force its domination over our people and other European peoples -- and not only by ideological means but above all by military force." These days something similar has burst from the lips of Ronald Reagan: "Let us not deceive ourselves: The Soviet Union is behind all the trouble now taking place in the world." There is virtually no fundamental difference between these theses. Their essence is blind hatred of the USSR and an attempt to see the mystic "hand of Moscow" in all the capitalist countries' misfortunes.

It is precisely under the influence of the White House's "new course" that a political atmosphere has been created in Western countries that is exceptionally favorable for profascist and extremist groupings. The terrorist, repressive regimes of Israel, the Republic of South Africa, and so forth have bloomed luxuriantly in the international arena. Conditions of militarist psychosis made possible the U.S. military intervention in Grenada, the imperialists' acts of terrorism against the peoples of El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Afghanistan, the carnage in the Sabra and Shatila camps, and the laying of mines in Nicaraguan ports.

According to a secret Pentagon document -- "How to Stabilize a Friendly Country" -- the text of which was published in the Bolivian magazine PERSPECTIVA, "the interests of the American Army demand operations to ensure the internal security...of friendly countries." That is, the Pentagon plans to safeguard "stability" in third countries even if no one asks it to do so. "The criterion determining the nature and extent of American interference must be the attitude of the government of the friendly country to communism and the connection with U.S. interests." Thus, if the attitude of the "friendly country's" government to communism is not what the United States would like, and if that country's policy runs counter to Washington's interests, then the White House sets the Pentagon's military machine in operation.

With the start of the White House's pursuit of a policy of open confrontation with the world of socialism and the creation of an atmosphere of anticommunist hysteria in the United States there has been a sharp increase in the activities of American neo-Nazis.

"My purpose," "Lieutenant" Spaysek of the so-called U.S. National Socialist Party, who has committed dozens of murders, declared, "was to destroy as many negroes and Jews as possible before I was caught. One thousand, 1 million, the more the better." Those who sent him out to kill remain at liberty, and nothing threatens them. "(Spaysek) was acting on the party's orders -- to kill negroes and Jews until not one remains," (Kit) Gilbert, the fuehrer of that party, declared in an interview in PEOPLE magazine.

There is little difference between "Lt" Spaysek and a "general" of grand politics -- Zbigniew Brzezinski, who demanded that the military work out a criterion for the annihilation of Russians in a first nuclear strike against the USSR: "Give me a criterion for the annihilation not of Soviets but of Russians, yes, Russians!"

The number of neo-Nazi associations is also growing rapidly in a number of other NATO states. These organizations try to coordinate and combine their actions by grouping themselves into a so-called "black international."

But not only this exposes the modern state in the "free world." Electric batons used against strikers, judicial reprisals against fighters for peace and trade union figures, persecution of dissidents, racist pogroms -- all these have become realities of life in the major capitalist countries.

The mass media have been placed under rigid government control. The White House's deliberate misinformation of the press corps in connection with the events around Grenada may serve as an example of this. On the eve of the gangsterlike attack on the young independent state, the White House press service gave an assurance that there could be no grounds for any extreme action in the Caribbean, but the day after the aggression neither American nor foreign journalists were allowed into the island....

This summer even the worldly-wise American bourgeois press was literally shaken by the publication of Directive 138 on questions of national security, which provies for the construction in the United States of 10 more concentration camps with 200,000 places to deal with dissidents, political opponents, and members of mass movements for peace, against racism, and for socioeconomic rights.

It is no coincidence that many American social scientists perceive the activation of radical conservatism on the wave of the "Reagan revolution" as a trend toward the country's fascistization with all its attendant attributes. Several years ago William Shirer, author of the book "The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich," made the supposition that in the event of a lengthy crisis fascism could come to power in the United States by means of democratic elections. And the American political expert Bertram Gross writes that "... in America fascism would be supermodern and multinational, as American as Madison Avenue, business lunches, credit cards, and apple pie. It will be fascism with a smile.... The new order will not come about by chance or as the result of an organized conspiracy. Rather it will arise as a consequence of the hidden logic of the growth of the miltinational capitalist society and as a result of the search for solutions under conditions of the growing crisis of the contracting capitalist world."

Faced with continuous crisis situations within the country and in the international arena, the U.S. ruling circles are seeking to combine still more closely the power of big business and the state. Militarism is being cultivated and supplemented by technocratic ideology and refined methods of manipulating public consciousness.

The well-known American diplomat and historian George Kennan wrote: "Sometimes I wonder if American democracy is too much like one of those prehistoric monsters with a body the size of this room and a brain the size of a pinhead.... If it realizes that its interests are being violated, it strikes out right and left with such ferocity that it not only destroys its enemies but almost totally devastates its own abode."

The worst fears of American political experts might be prophetic.

ORLOV COUNTERS REAGAN REMARKS ON NICARAGUA

LD201648 Moscow TASS in English 1633 GMT 20 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 20 TASS -- TASS political analyst Igor Orlov writes:

Speaking at a "Caribbean conference" in South Carolina President Reagan made rude verbal attacks on the Sandinist Government of Nicaragua. He flatly dismissed all that has taken place in that country over the five years since the triumphant revolution which has done away with the dominion of imperialism and the 45-year tyranny of the Somoza dynasty there. The situation in Nicaragua offered no cause for joy, Reagan claimed, exaggerating the difficulties which are experienced by the leadership and people of that country (and not at all through their own fault). When gleefully enumerating these difficulties, the U.S. President, naturally, said nothing of the role which he and his administration have played in creating and exacerbating them by means of an armed intervention they have organized and funded and of a just as ruthless economic war systematically waged by Washington against the people of that small Central American state.

It is the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency that is responsible for the numerous casualties among civilians, including children, women and old people, acts of subversion and sabotage, and attacks on factories, electric power stations, oil storages and coffee and cotton plantations in Nicaragua. The Nicaraguan people have come to know by their own bitter experience the tragic effects of the incumbent Washington Administration's criminal policy of state terrorism.

Not content with these outrages and acts of banditry, Washington imposed an embargo on grain sales to Nicaragua way back in 1981, clearly hoping to strangle the revolution with the bony hand of hunger. Soon after that the United States slashed its sugar imports from Nicaragua by 90 percent. The same aim of throttling Nicaragua economically has been served by a host of other Washington's actions which have first caused dramatic decreases in loans granted to Nicaragua by both the United States itself and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund and then made for their cutting off altogether.

But despite these enormous efforts to destabilize the situation in Nicaragua and, ultimately to defeat the revolution, the courageous and proud people of that country have under the guidance of the Sandinist National Liberation Front scored impressive successes over a very short span of time. Suffice it to recall that under the Washington-backed Somoza dictatorship only four percent of the tilled land in the country belonged to peasants, while the Somoza family and a handful of big land-owners held 47.8 percent of the farmland.

After the revolution's triumph and the government has over several stages of the agrarian reform handed over to peasants vast areas of cultivated lands, some 3,000 peasant cooperatives have been set up on lands confiscated from Somoza and his henchmen. Objectively-minded foreign public figures, including Americans, who have visited Nicaragua, have admitted visible successes in eliminating unemployment and illiteracy there and the age-old poverty of broad popular masses. One's attention is also called to this fact: Despite the U.S. economic blockade, economic growth rates in Nicaragua last year amounted to five percent. The country has also begun to meet a larger part of its need for foods itself.

These and many other hard facts are not to Washington's liking. Hence the malice heard in statements by its leaders.

FURTHER COMMENT ON DEMOCRATIC ELECTION PLATFORM

Vasilyev Details Contents

PM201507 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jul 84 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent G. Vasilyev dispatch: "Democratic Convention Decision"]

[Text] San Francisco, 19 Jul -- Late yesterday evening the Democratic convention being held here officially nominated Walter Mondale as the party's contender for the U.S. Presidency and Geraldine Ferraro as the contender for the Vice Presidency. They were approved in the first round of voting.

The outcome was determined in advance by the results of the primaries in individual states. The two other contenders, Gary Hart and the black leader Jesse Jackson, congratulated Mondale and Ferraro on their nomination and pledged their support during the upcoming election campaign. The orchestra thundered out in the vast hall of the Moscone Center, the multicolored slogans and banners were waved, and the delegates took part in the demonstration of spontaneous delight that is usual on such evenings. Out on the street the delegates were met in the darkness of the ensuing night by pickets carrying candles in their hands. These were U.S. peace supporters performing a silent and yet eloquent vigil. They were demanding that Washington cease its military interference in the Central American countries' affairs, that it end the unrestrained arms race, and proceed from "peace-loving" statements to real deeds aimed at strengthening international security.

The party's election platform (program) was adopted on the eve of the convention. The draft formulated by a special commission in Washington was approved essentially unchanged. What is the "party of the donkey" taking into the election?

The Democrats' election program evaluates very critically the results of nearly 4 years of rule by the Republican administration. The program notes that Reagan's so-called "tax reform" has made the rich richer and turned into a real calamity for poor Americans and those of average means. The implementation of the policy which has been called "Reaganomics" has meant that 1.8 million men and women have lost their jobs in the past 2 years and over 4.5 million people have fallen below the poverty line. More than one-half of young non-whites are unemployed. The U.S. federal budget deficit has reached an unprecedented scale and threatens catastrophic economic consequences. The rapid growth of military appropriations (which have doubled under the present administration) has been accompanied by a sharp reduction in social programs which has aggravated the already difficult situation of the poor and exacerbated the contradictions in society. Although specific in its criticism of the Republicans' domestic policy, the program is rather vague when it begins to set out what the Democratic will do if they win in November. The party merely promises a "policy of economic growth, prosperity, employment, and justice."

In the foreign policy section the program is sharply critical of the policy of "chasing the illusion of military superiority" pursued by the U.S. Republican administration and castigates its claims that "nuclear war can be won as long as there are enough shovels." It notes that Reagan is personally to blame for the fact that Soviet-U.S. relations have reached danger point. On the whole the Republican administration's foreign policy is characterized as being reckless, preferring reliance on strength to diplomacy, and threatening military conflicts in Central America, the Near East, and other parts of the world. In addition, the program contains propositions seemingly borrowed from the speeches of the present White House boss -- assertions about the "Soviet Union's inexorable arms buildup" and other absurd fabrications in the worst anticommunist style.

Aware of Americans' feelings, the Democrats promise that if they win the elections they will adopt a number of measures to improve Soviet-U.S. relations and limit the arms race. A Democratic president, the program says, would propose a Soviet-U.S. summit meeting. He would declare a "temporary, verifiable, and mutual moratorium" on underground nuclear weapons tests, antisatellite weapons tests, and the siting of weapons in space. He would begin talks on a mutual nuclear arms freeze, would propose that the Senate ratify the SALT II treaty and a number of other agreements not yet ratified by the United States, would strive to conclude verifiable agreements on preventing the militarization of space, and would halt the production of MX missiles and B-1 bombers.

Charikov Notes Inconsistencies

LD202146 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 20 Jul 84

[Text] The national congress of the U.S. Democratic Party has ended in San Francisco. The congress confirmed as presidential and vice presidential candidates Walter Mondale and Geraldine Ferraro. At the microphone is Igor Charikov with the latest news commentary:

[Charikov] Mondale's victory, enabling him to continue his duel with Reagan, was not unexpected. His rivals, Hart and Jackson, had no real chance of success, despite the outward heart and drama of the preconvention struggle. Over half the delegates voted for Mondale. The only surprise at the congress was Mondale's choice of running mate, his candidate for the post of vice president. He picked as his partner Geraldine Ferraro, a member of Congress for New York State.

Election campaigns in the United States have their unwritten laws that all participants observe strictly. These laws require that he who aspires to the highest post in the state must, is simply obliged to, promise Americans that he will deliver them, when he comes to power, from all misfortunes, and promise them the blessings that his predecessor did not, and his rival will not, provide. Anything else is impossible, because it is becoming more and more difficult to catch the voter.

Well, to keep these promises is by no means obligatory. Election programs and speeches are quickly forgotten, and remain on paper. In the years of Carter's Presidency, which, by the way, brought the Democratic Party little glory, meticulous journalists estimated that he broke more than 200 of his own preelection promises. Year by year, Americans are becoming more and more deeply convinced that their leaders' words part company from their actions. That is why there is mounting public dissatisfaction in the United States over the two-facedness and hypocrisy of politicians. That dissatisfaction takes various forms, passive and active: deliberate nonparticipation in the voting and, on the other hand, mass protests.

When the Democratic congress was being held in the hall of the Moscone Center, there were continuous demonstrations outside its walls throughout the 3 days, demanding an end to the arms race and to U.S. interference in the affairs of other states, and a curb on inflation and rising prices. Notice that these demonstrations and meetongs were going on under the windows of the congress of the party that isn't in power, but is merely making a bid for it. Already, elements of inconsistency can be traced in the preelection platform of the Democrats -- in particular, on questions of foreign policy. On the one hand, they seem to be advocating a normalization of relations with the Soviet Union, and a renewal of the dialogue on disarmament, and so on; but, on the other, in the same document and also in the utterances of the party's leaders, we hear fabrications about the Soviet threat in the face of which America must, supposedly, have a strong defense.

The future will show to what extent the positive intentions of the Democrats that are enumerated in their preelection program are serious.

BIRYUKOV EXAMINES NAKASONE STANCE ON NUCLEAR BAN

LD201835 Moscow TASS in English 1803 GMT 20 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 20 TASS -- By political news analyst Askold Biryukov.

The Japanese Government has officially declared that it does not back the idea of concluding any international agreement which would ban the use of nuclear weapons since such an agreement will not be implemented even if it were signed. Simultaneously, it virtually rejected the demand of the opposition and broad sections of the public to make Japan's three non-nuclear principles (not to possess, not to manufacture, and not to introduce nuclear weapons) a law of the land, claiming that these three principles are already known well enough in Japan and beyond. The government's declarations to this effect, the Japanese KYODO TSUSHIN NEWS AGENCY reports, are contained in a resolution adopted by the government at its today's session in connection with the deployment of American cruise missiles, and constitute an official reply to an inquiry in Parliament by Socialist Party Deputy Seiichi Inaba.

One is surprised by the "boldness" of Yasuhiro Nakasone's government in backing the present American Administration's course towards an unrestricted nuclear arms race and Japan's transformation into an American nuclear stronghold.

Besides, Tokyo joins Washington at international forums in sabotaging world community efforts with a view to curbing the nuclear arms race. Moreover, Tokyo is more vigorous than some NATO countries in its support for the spread of nuclear first-strike weapons in Europe. Tokyo is making an invaluable contribution, from the U.S. Administration's viewpoint, to preparing "limited", "protracted" and other variants of nuclear war, actually legalising the introduction of American nuclear weapons into the country, formally banned in Japan.

Official Tokyo's behaviour in this matter reminds of an oriental monkey who sees no evil, hears no evil, and says no evil. No matter how many facts the public would provide on the introduction of nuclear weapons into the country, the Japanese Government's reaction remains the same: Since the United States does not request preliminary consultations on this subject, this means that the United States does not bring nuclear weapons into Japan. However, American high-ranking officials and official materials show that weapons of this type are indeed brought into Japan. But the only response to this is: We neither saw nor heard anything, therefore is nothing to talk about.

It seems, however, that the Nakasone government has decided to do further than its predecessors and adopted "passive defence" in explaining their position. Members of the Cabinet and its head have made a series of statements attesting to the government's readiness to turn Japan from an accomplice into a direct participant in the Pentagon's nuclear strategy. In keeping with his promise to turn Japan into a "shield" for the American "spear", Nakasone expressed readiness to assign Japanese warships to convoy ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet armed with nuclear Tomahawks. Foreign Affairs Minister Shintaro Abe voiced the readiness of the Japanese Airforce services to direct death-dealing B-52 strategic bombers in the required direction in case of "emergency." As to the accommodation in the country's ports of American warships, including the battleship New Jersey with Tomahawks aboard, he regards this as "Japan's duty."

It is difficult to enumerate all pronouncements that are puzzling to Japanese and world public opinion, until recently sympathetic to Japan as the first country to have suffered from weapons of mass annihilation and, therefore, one might think, called upon by destiny to press for their prohibition. What is clear, however, is that the ruling circles in Japan have embarked upon a slippery road fraught with unpredictable consequences for that country and its people.

GROWING JAPANESE MILITARY ROLE CRITICIZED

LD221209 Moscow World Service in English 1431 GMT 21 Jul 84

[Text] On 20 July a joint U.S.-Japanese naval exercise started off the shores of the Japanese Island of Honshu. An analysis from a Soviet journalist specializing in international affairs, Viktor Vinogradov, and this is what he writes:

Various joint Japanese-U.S. games and exercises are held one after another, without an (?actual) stop in Japan. One exercise ends and another one begins immediately. I had a good reason to single out this particular naval exercise off the Honshu Island in the contined series. This is a very big joint militaristic demonstration. The exercise includes nearly 30 Japanese warships and several dozen helicopters and planes as well as, for the U.S. side, a helicopter landing ship, the Okinawa, and antisubmarine aircraft.

It has been announced that the war games will be aimed at rehearsing how to place and destroy mines, among other operations. And that is the whole point of it. It is common knowledge that official Tokyo, on direct instructions from Washington, has pledged to be ready on American demands to block international sea straits and control sea and air lanes within a range of 1,000 miles from the shores of Japan. This readiness of the Nakasone cabinet to serve Washington is the reason for a noticeable increase in Government spending to build up naval and air forces of Japan as well as for the obvious emphasis on such forces in the coming 5-year militaristic program of Japan for the years 1986 to 1990.

As the United States pushes Japan on to a path of militarization, it pursues quite definite selfish goals. By shifting onto the Japanese Navy and Air Force the policing functions in the western Pacific, the Pentagon will get a chance to move the American ships and planes thus relieved to other parts of the Pacific and to the Indian Ocean. The American defense secretary, Caspar Weinberger, has made exactly this point. He also stressed that the United States has (?important tasks) to follow through in Southeast Asia and the Indian Ocean, where the presence of American troops is allegedly becoming more and more necessary. But, so that the Japanese so-called Self Defense Forces could really replace the American Navy and Air Force on sea and air lanes in the western Pacific, it is necessary to have a quantative as well as qualitative growth in the Japanese military machine. The Japanese army, besides that, has to master appropriate know-how and methods. The Pentagon has the objective of sharing its own experience while organizing the joint Japanese-American exercise off the Honshu Island. During these games American military experts are teaching their colleagues from the Japanese Navy and Air Force the technique of blocking international sea straits and of landing troops on (?that) coastline.

What is the impact of these rapid Japanese war preparations for Japan's neighbors in Asia? One can judge about that at least by the fact that the 1,000 miles zone of so-called responsibility of the Japanese Self Defense Forces includes vast areas of Southeast Asia. In this connection the public is concerned even in those Asian countries that so far are officially outside the sphere of operations of the Japanese army. If the Japanese prove to be (?capable) is there any guarantee the United States won't demand vastly increasing the zone of responsibility of the Japanese Navy and Air Force? The United States may even include into the zone, say, the strategically important international straits between the Pacific and Indian Oceans. There is no such guarantee, even less so that information has already leaked into the American press about plans of such kind drafted in the Pentagon.

GOVERNMENT SUPPORT FOR U.S. NUCLEAR POLICY OPPOSED

LD201753 Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 20 Jul 84

[Text] Tokyo July 20 TASS -- Correspondent Vasiliy Golovnin reporting:

In disregard of the will of an overwhelming majority of the population of Japan, the government of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone officially said today that is was opposed to the idea of signing any agreement which would prohibit the use of nuclear weapons. This unprecedentedly candid statement in support of the U.S. Administration's plans of nuclear war is recorded in a special resolution passed by a Cabinet meeting in reply to a query of Socialist Party deputies in Parliament.

The Yasuhiro Nakasone government flatly rejected the demands of the opposition that the earlier proclaimed three non-nuclear principles of Japan -- not to produce, not to store, and not to allow nuclear weapons into Japan -- be made into a law. Moreover, the Cabinet of ministers made it plain that it is going to open unrestricted access to Japanese ports for U.S. naval ships armed with cruise missiles. A few days ago Japan's Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said in Parliament that Tokyo considered it to be its "duty and obligation" to make bases available for the modernised U.S. battleship New Jersey and other floating launching pads to Tomahawk cruise missiles with which the Reagan administration links its mad plans of acquiring the first-strike capability.

Having assumed the role of an active party to the U.S. policy of escalating military confrontation world-wide, Tokyo for many years now has been either voting against or demonstratively "abstaining" from voting at sessions of the United Nations General Assembly and other international forums considering resolutions that call for the curbing of the arms race. The government of Yasuhiro Nakasone ignores the demands of the public for declaring Japan and nuclear-weapon-free state. Some time ago Prime Minister Nakasone in one of his statements, gave Washington some "sovereign" right to use mass annihilation weapons.

Most Japanese reject the official Tokyo's policy of unqualified support for the aggressive strategy of the U.S. Administration and an accelerated buildup of Japan's own military capabilities. According to opinion polls, more than 70 percent of the population of Japan demand that Tokyo support constructive steps along the lines of disarmament and close Japanese ports to U.S. nuclear-armed ships.

OPPOSITION TO CHON TU-HWAN'S JAPANESE VISIT FEARED

SK210435 Moscow International Service in Korean 1330 GMT 20 Jul 84

[Text] Japanese ruling circles are in fear lest the Japanese people launch a mass struggle against the scheduled early September visit to Japan by Chon Tu-hwan, the boss of the South Korean dictatorial regime.

A special organization has been formed to ensure security for Chon Tu-hwan.

According to newspaper reports, a larger number of security personnel than those needed during U.S. President Reagan's visit to Japan will be mobilized.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS TOKYO-SEOUL RAPPROCHEMENT

PM201311 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent K. Rashidov commentary "On a Topical Theme": "According to the Washington Scenario"]

[Text] Tokyo -- A group of Japanese scientists and cultural figures has made a written protest to the government, demanding cancellation of the official visit by the South Korean Dictator Chon Tu-hwan to Tokyo scheduled for September this year. Agreement about this visit was reached during the recent trip to Seoul by Japanese Foreign Minister S. Abe.

The Japanese ruling circles' ever increasing bent for expanding contacts with the South Korean pro-American regime is one of the aspects of Y. Nakasone cabinet's foreign policy course that is presently particularly disturbing the country's democratic public. It is a course which in all its main points completely coincides with the aims of U.S. Far Eastern policy. As is known, an important component of it is the White House's persistent striving to strengthen its strategic positions in that region as far as possible by creating and expanding the militarist "triangle" linking Washington, Seoul, and Tokyo.

Zealously fulfilling its allotted role as Seoul's economic benefactor, the Japanese Government has been allocating it one piece of "aid" after another in recent years. The recent financial injection, amounting to the considerable sum of $4 billion in the form of preferential and long-term loans, is also highly indicative. The reasons for such generosity are not at all concealed. Prime Minister Y. Nakasone openly advocates building up South Korea's military efforts, calling them none other than a "weighty contribution to the cause of maintaining peace on the Korean peninsula."

Moreover, these words are addressed not so much to Seoul as to Washington, to which the Japanese Government's leader has made a promise that he will strengthen South Korean links to the utmost. Now these links are developing in the direction in which the United States is primarily interested; specifically its attempt to transfer some of the burden for maintaining the Seoul regime to Japan.

The accent in Japanese-South Korean relations has recently with increasing frequency been placed on military questions. This is being done only by circumventing the peace principles to which the Land of the Rising Sun officially adheres. The Japanese taxpayers' money goes by devious routes but with a perfectly definite goal into the further militarization of South Korea. In addition, the United States grants it more than $200 million. All this enables the Seoul regime, which allocates approximately 40 percent of the state budget for military purposes, to intensively continue to implement its second 5-year plan for building up military might. This is the military might that is supplemented by the 42,500-strong U.S. expeditionary corps stationed there, which has at its disposal an abundance of the most up-to-date weapons, including nuclear ones. The democratic press commentaries note that it is no secret to anybody that South Korea's territory has been transformed into a mighty nuclear missile bridgehead.

The conclusion can be drawn from conversations with many representatives of the Japanese public that they very well understand the danger which the creation of such a seat of tension in the region entails. They believe that the U.S. attempts to knock together a military-political bloc under its aegis with Japan included constitutes a serious threat to peace in Asia. All three spearheads of the militarist "triangle" are aimed against the USSR -- a fact openly stated in Washington, Seoul, and Tokyo. Its real purpose is the U.S. military's desire to use the Far Eastern zone of the possible theater of military operations as the forward line in its aggressive strategy.

That is why each step by the Japanese Government along the path of rapprochement with Seoul, while encountering condemnation in its own country, evokes enthusiastic cries of approval on the other side of the ocean. As the JAPAN TIMES writes, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz warmly greeted the forthcoming "first ever" and "historic" trip by Chon Tu-hwan to Tokyo. It would seem superfluous to pass comment on that.

UK TV PARTICIPANTS ON KAL 'INCIDENT' CITED

LD202154 Moscow TASS in English 2111 GMT 20 Jul 84

[Text] London July 20 TASS -- The South Korean Boeing-747 whose flight was cut short by Soviet anti-aircraft defences on September 1 of last year had invaded the Soviet airspace with an assigment of spying. This was stated by experts who took part in a broadcast shown by the British Television Network ITV.

One of the experts, former American Diplomat John Kettle, who had investigated in Tokyo the circumstances of the incident, said that the tragic incident in which 269 unsuspecting persons lost their lives had been a result of a preplanned operation.

The possibility of the crew having failed to notice an "error" in the course throughout the duration of the flight was refuted by former pilot of Lufthansa Airlines Rudolf Braunberg. He pointed out that the plane had had the most perfect navigational equipment, including three computers and a radar.

Throughout the flight the U.S. special services were in communication with the violator-plane, said former military pilot of the USA Thomas Barnard who had piloted in the past U.S. reconnaissance aircraft RC-135. As is known, a plane of this type was constantly flying on a parallel course with the South Korean airliner. According to Thomas Barnard, radio equipment of the RC-135 aircraft made it possible to get into contact with the Boeing crew any time. The anchorman said that the RC-135 aircraft could not have been on the ground for at least an hour at the moment the flight of the South Korean airliner was cut short the way it was asserted by official Washington. According to him, the flights of that aircraft are of so great importance for collecting intelligence information that a new plane takes off actually before the previous one touches down.

Former member of staff of the U.S. special services Ernie Volkman refuted Washington's official version that the South Korean liner equipped with the latest navigation instruments "strayed" off the course over the Soviet territory. The U.S. radar base on the Aleutian Islands is capable of simultaneously controlling some 100 targets in a great range, he said. Operators at the base could not have failed to notice that the plane veered off the course to hundreds of kilometres.

Thomas Barnard added that the radioelectronic equipment of the station made it possible to relay the information on the South Korean airliner right to a special centre having a direct communication with the White House.

This opinion was confirmed by former head of staff of the tracking station Alvin Williamson. Moreover, the anchorman pointed out, the warning about the invasion of the South Korean plane could have been sent by the U.S. spy ship Observation Island which was in the area of the incident on a similar reconnaissance mission.

Thus, there were enough "eyes and ears" of the Pentagon which could have prevented what had happened. But one gets the impression, the anchorman went on, that no warning was given to the doomed liner. The Soviet Union had stated, the anchorman said, that a U.S. spy satellite and the shuttle "Challenger" launched on the eve of the flight were observing the area. It should be noted that the U.S. Administration had not denied the involvement of the U.S. satellite in these events, the anchorman said.

PRAVDA REPORTS MONGOLIAN-VIETNAMESE TALKS

PM201407 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jul First Edition p 4

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 17 Jul -- Talks have ended here between a Mongolian party and state delegation headed by Yu. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Mongolian People's Great Hural, and a Vietnamese party and state delegation headed by Truong Chinh, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Vietnamese Council of State, which is in Mongolia on an official friendly visit.

Both sides expressed full support for the important initiatives and proposals made by the USSR and the other socialist countries aimed at strengthening peace, eliminating the threat of the catastrophe of war, and curbing the arms race spurred on by the forces of imperialism headed by the United States. Yu. Tsedenbal noted the importance of the efforts by Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea aimed at strengthening peace and security in Southeast Asia and creating an atmosphere of confidence and stability in the region. He condemned Beijing's hostile actions toward the three Indochinese countries.

During the talks the sides informed each other of the achievements of the Mongolian and Vietnamese peoples in socialist building and stressed the importance of further developing and strengthening relations of friendship and cooperation between the two fraternal countries.

The sides exchanged opinions on a number of topical international problems, paying particular attention to the situation in Asia and Southeast Asia, and confirmed the identity of their views on all questions discussed.

AIR CARGO SERVICE BETWEEN USSR, DPRK COMMENCES

SK210343 Moscow International Service in Korean 1130 GMT 20 Jul 84

[Text] An international cargo air route linking Soviet Far Eastern region and DPRK airports has started its service. TU-154 [word indistinct] aircraft are flying the air route.

The mission of this air route is to transport fruits, vegetables, and perishable foodstuffs from the DPRK to the residents of the Soviet Far Eastern (?economic) region.

Railroad and maritime transportation lines also link the Soviet Union and the DPRK.

AFGHAN TRIBES CLOSE KHYBER PASS TO 'BANDITS'

LD222341 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2010 GMT 22 Jul 84

[Text] According to BAKHTAR agency, Pashto tribes living in Pakistan have barred Afghan counterrevolutionary bands from passing through the Khyber Pass, which connects Pakistan with Afghanistan. The ban has come about because of the 'bandits' unceasing encroachments on the peaceful life of the tribes. The Pakistani military regime has stationed its border detachments in the area to ensure unhindered passage of the counterrevolutionaries into Afghanistan. Representatives of the Pashto tribes have staged mass protest demonstrations in response to this.

DRA IMPROVING TRADE TIES WITH WEST, NONALIGNED

LD230824 Moscow TASS in English 0708 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 23 TASS -- Despite the economic and trade blockade which the U.S. is trying to organize around revolutionary Afghanistan, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan continues to successfully develop business relations not only with countries of the socialist community but also with a number of capitalist and non-aligned states, PRAVDA writes today. Thus, during six years that have elapsed after the April Revolution, the volume of the DRA trade with those countries has more than doubled.

Afghanistan displayed recently its goods at ten international fairs, including those in West Germany, Britain, and France. Practically all the industrially developed capitalist countries are among trade partners of Afghanistan today, with Japan being the first by the volume of reciprocal trade with the DRA.

"British businessmen display lively interest in traditional Afghan export goods, including carpets, astrakhan, and handicraft articles. For instance, the 'Rally Brothers' company purchased from Afghanistan more than 10 billion dollars worth of gin cotton. The biggest foreign trade company of Afghanistan 'Afghancart' maintains business relations with West German, French, Japanese, Indian, and other firms," PRAVDA writes further.

The foreign trade turnover of Afghanistan in the past year (a new year starts in Afghanistan on March 21) went up by 7 percent as against the previous year, the newspaper points out.

"Together with other developing and nonaligned countries, the DRA comes out for the restructuring of international economic relations on the democratic principles of equality and mutual advantage, for the lifting of unjust, discriminatory economic sanctions which the U.S. is trying to impose on the states whose policy does not suit it," PRAVDA stresses.

PUNJAB SEPARATISTS BLOW UP PART OF BHAKRA CANAL

LD221057 Moscow TASS in English 0829 GMT 22 Jul 84

[Text] New Delhi July 22 TASS -- Punjab separatists backed by American and Pakistani secret services have blown up a section of the Bhakra Canal supplying water to many areas of Hariana and Punjab States. As a result of the act of sabotage, the supply of drinking water to the city of Chandigarh has been considerably reduced. Crops in Hariana have been badly damaged. Water from the canal flooded a number of villages in Roper District. According to preliminary estimates, the damage runs at 500 million rupees.

CONTINUING REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY PRK'S CHAN SI

Leaves Moscow for Dushanbe

PM201231 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jul 84 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Departure From Moscow"]

[Text] Chan Si, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, left Moscow for Dushanbe 19 July. He is making an official visit to the USSR at the Soviet Government's invitation.

Chan Si was seen off at Vnukovo Airport at the aircraft steps by N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The guest was also seen off by Z.N. Nuriyev and N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; B.P. Bugayev, V.P. Yelyutin, and V.K. Mesyats, USSR ministers; Ya.P. Ryabov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; S.G. Lapin, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting; S.A. Losev, general director of TASS; M.S. Smirtyukov, administrator of affairs of the USSR Council of Ministers; V.F. Promyslov, chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom; A.T. Altunin and M.S. Kapitsa, USSR deputy ministers, D.S. Nikiforov, chief of a department of the USSR Foreign Ministry, and other officials.

Among those seeing Chan Si off were Hor Nam Hong, PRK ambassador to the USSR, and representatives of Moscow's working people.

The two countries' state flags were raised at the airport and an honor guard of troops from the Moscow garrison was assembled on the airfield.

N.A. Tikhonov and Chan Si inspected the formation of Soviet servicemen.

An orchestra played the PRK and USSR state anthems.

The state flags of the PRK and Soviet Union and greetings slogans were displayed in the streets and squares through which the convoy of cars, accompanied by a motorcycle escort of honor, passed on the way to the airport.

Chan Si is being accompanied by G.A. Karavayev, a USSR minister, O.V. Bostorin, USSR ambassador to the PRK, and other officials in his tour of the country.

Tours Dushanbe, Meets Ministers

LD202052 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 20 Jul 84

[Text] Chan Si, member of the Politburo of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, today acquainted himself with the life and sights of the capital of Tajikistan. A meeting was held in the Tajik Soviet Socialist Republic Council of Ministers. The guest was informed about the republic's achievements and how the historical decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the Food Program are being implemented. Chan Si and those accompanying him saw workshops, talked to workers, and were interested in the technology and prospect of development of weaving production at the Dushanbe Cotton Production Association. The guests also saw historical architectural sights of Dushanbe.

Visits Hydroelectric Plant

LD220156 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1750 GMT 21 Jul 84

[Text] Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, visited Nurek GES, one of the USSR's largest hydroelectric power stations. A dinner was given in honor of the guest on behalf of the Tajik Republic government.

Concludes Dushanbe Visit

LD221336 Moscow TASS in English 1249 GMT 22 Jul 84

[Text] Dushanbe July 22 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea Chan Si left Dushanbe, the capital of Tadjikistan (Central Asia) earlier today.

Departs Moscow for Sofia

LD230741 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Text] Chan Si, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRK, having returned from his tour of the country, made a brief stop in Moscow. Chan Si departed today from the Soviet Union for Sofia. He has been in the USSR on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government. The visitor was met and seen off at the airport by Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Smirtyukov, administrator of the affairs of the Council of Ministers; Karavayev, construction minister of the USSR; Bostorin, ambassador of the USSR to the People's Republic of Kampuchea; and other officials.

Joint Communique on Visit

LD221425 Moscow TASS in English 1407 GMT 22 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 22 TASS -- The Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Kampuchea resolutely support the struggle of the newly-independent states of Asia, Africa, and Latin America against imperialism, hegemonism, neocolonialism, racism, Zionism and apartheid, for strengthening their political and economic independence, stresses the Soviet-Kampuchean communique issued here today.

The communique sums up the results of the official visit to the USSR of Chan Si, member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

In the course of the talks was pointed out the increasing role of the Nonaligned Movement in the struggle for peace and security of peoples, against the arms race, for a restructuring of international economic relations on a fair, equal basis. The sides spoke highly of the activities of India aimed at attaining these goals.

Much attention at the talks was devoted to the situation in Asia and the Pacific. The sides strongly condemned the buildup of the United States' military preparations in the Asian and Pacific area, a sharp intensification of militaristic and revanchist trends in the policy of Japan, the plans for drawing the latter and other countries of Asia into the global military strategy of the United States, forming a military-political alliance Washington-Tokyo-Seoul.

The sides reaffirmed their support for the proposals of the nonaligned states on turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace, and declared for the speediest convocation with that aim of an international conference, as is envisaged by the relevant decisions of the UN General Assembly.

The sides examined the situation in Southeast Asia and pointed out that the main cause of the tensions remaining there is the continuing interference of the external forces, which are out to impose their will on the peoples of that area, kindle confrontation between the states of Indochina and the ASEAN member countries, prevent the development of their constructive dialogue. They also discussed the incessant intrigues of imperialism and reaction against the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the subversive actions of the Chinese authorities against the countries of Indochina, and the recent armed provocations of the Thai reactionary circles against the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

The sides reaffirmed their wish to normalise relations with the People's Republic of China and stressed that the process of such normalisation should not be detrimental to the interests of third countries.

The communique also stresses that the sides pointed out with satisfaction the steady development of relations between the USSR and the People's Republic of Kampuchea based on the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism, proletarian internationalism, and according with the vital interests of the Soviet and Kampuchean peoples.

SPK Version of Communique

BK221131 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1104 GMT 22 Jul 84

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK July 22 -- Following is the Kampuchea-Soviet communique on Premier Chan Si's recent visit to the Soviet Union:

Chan Si, Politburo member of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, paid an official visit to the Soviet Union from July 17 to 23, 1984 at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

Comrade Chan Si and his party laid wreaths at the Lenin Mausoleum and at the Unknown Soldiers Tomb near the Kremlin Wall.

The guests visited the Soviet Socialist Republic of Tajikstan, where they learned about the success of the republic in economic and cultural construction and about prospects of its economic and social development. They met with representatives of public opinion and working collectives, and visited to industrial enterprises and cultural establishments. The cordial, warm welcome given everywhere to the Kampuchean guests affirmed the Soviet people's feelings of friendship and fraternal solidarity regarding the Kampuchean people.

During the visit, talks were held, with the participation on the Soviet side of Nikolay Tikhonov, premier; N.K. Baybakov and N.S. Talyzin, vice premiers; Y.P. Ryabov, president of the Committee of Foreign Economic Relations; N.D. Komarov, first deputy minister of foreign trade; M.S. Kapitsa, vice minister for foreign affairs; O.V. Bostorin, ambassador to Kampuchea; and A.S. Zaytsev, department head at the Foreign Ministry.

On the Kampuchean side were Chan Si, premier; Chea Soth, vice premier and minister of planning; Tang Saroem, minister of home and foreign trades; Kong Sam-ol, minister of agriculture; Kong Korm, vice minister for foreign affairs; Ti Yao, vice minister of planning; Claud Randy, vice minister of industry; and Hor Nam Hong, ambassador to the Soviet Union.

The talks took place in an atmosphere of friendship, cordiality, and complete mutual understanding.

The participants in the talks informed each other of the economic and political situations in their respective countries and of the implementation of the decisions taken by the 26th CPSU Congress and the 4th K.P.R.P. Congress; they discussed steps to further broaden cooperation between the CPSU and K.P.R.P. between the USSR and the PRK and current international issues including the situation in Southeast Asia.

The Soviet side highly praised the spectacular success recorded by the Kampuchean people under the leadership of its militant vanguard, the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, in undertaking revolutionary transformations in the country.

The Soviet people rejoiced at Kampuchea's progress in stepping up farm production, in solving the food problem, in restoring factories, and in developing education, public health, and culture.

Comrade N. Tikhonov, on behalf of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee and the government and the people of the U.S.S.R., conveyed to the K.P.R.P. Central Committee and the government and the people of the P.R.K. new success in building the bases of socialism and in the struggle for peace in Southeast Asia and in the whole world.

The Kampuchean side highly valued the achievements of the Soviet working people carrying out the programme for the all-sided perfection of advanced socialism. Great stress was laid on the important role played by the Soviet Union in safeguarding world peace and in countering imperialist schemes of threatening mankind with a nuclear war.

Profound gratitude was expressed on behalf of the leadership of the K.P.R.P. and the P.R.K. to the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. and to the government and the people of the U.S.S.R. for their disinterested, effective aid and support to P.R.K. in its economic development and in strengthening its position in the international arena.

The two sides noted with satisfaction the continuous development of the relations between the U.S.S.R. and the P.R.K. on the firm principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, in the vital interests of the peoples on the Soviet Union and Kampuchea. The relations between the two countries have grown and have become diversified in all aspects of their life and activities from year to year.

The two sides declared their common determination to continue strengthening and developing by all means the relations between the U.S.S.R. and Kampuchea in the spirit of the Soviet-Kampuchean statement of February 5, 1980.

The Soviet side affirmed that the principled line of the U.S.S.R. invariably consisted in providing multiform aid and assistance to fraternal Kampuchea in building a new life and defending its revolutionary gains.

The two sides agreed to further develop the ties between the C.P.S.U. and the K.P.R.P. which ties have a great importance for the whole Soviet-Kampuchean relationship.

The participants in the talks expressed satisfaction at the dynamic development of bilateral economic, scientific, and technical cooperation, which has greatly contributed to the development of Kampuchea's national economy and to the improvement of the people's life.

They [words indistinct] the ways of broadening and perfecting cooperation, including the construction, with Soviet assistance, of industrial, energy, transport, and agricultural projects to create the material basis necessary for the building of a modern economy. An agreement was concluded on the elaboration of concrete measures in the framework of future consultation between planning organs of the U.S.S.R. and the P.R.K. on the development of bilateral economic relations for 1986-1990.

The two sides agreed to further enlarge contacts between the U.S.S.R. and the P.R.K. in culture, education, public health, sports, and social organizations.

The head of the K.P.R.P. Government and his party besides held talks with leading officials of the State Planning Committee, the State Committee for Economic Relations, the Ministry of Foreign Trade, and of the Ministry of Agriculture, of the U.S.S.R.

During the visit, an agreement was signed on the creation of an inter-government Soviet-Kampuchean commission for commercial, economic, scientific, and technical cooperation.

The exchanges on international problems have affirmed the identity of view between the U.S.S.R. and the P.R.K. on the world situation, and their common interests in strengthening joint actions in foreign policy.

The two sides noted that the world situation remained extremely complex and explosive. The United States, trying to break the existing military-strategic balance and to achieve military superiority, is deploying unprecedented large-scale armament programmes, first of all nuclear armament, which are fraught with serious consequences. The United States is seeking to deploy such weapons in space with the intention of imposing its will on other states and peoples by the use of force.

The Soviet and Kampuchean sides hold that no task now is more pressing than the prevention of an nuclear disaster toward which mankind is being pushed by U.S.-led aggressive imperialist forces.

The P.R.K. fully supports all the peaceful, constructive proposals formulated in the statements and speeches of Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidum of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet, and the initiatives taken by members of the socialist community aimed at clearing the international atmosphere and preventing a nuclear war. The P.R.K. fully supports the measures taken by members of the Warsaw Treaty to strengthen their defence and security to cope with attempts by the United States and other NATO countries at breaking the military-strategic balance. The P.R.K. holds that the Soviet Government's proposal for negotiations with the United States on the non-militarization on space is extremely important for peace and security for all peoples.

The two sides are convinced that the present situation requires particularly strong joint actions by all revolutionary, democratic, and progressive forces to defeat all aggressive schemes of imperialism, to prevent nuclear war, and to defence peace and social progress on our planet.

The U.S.S.R. and the P.R.K. express their solidarity with all peoples struggling for liberation from colonialism and for their independent development.

They firmly support the struggles of the newly independent states in Asia, Africa, and Latin America against imperialism, hegemonism, neo-colonialism, racism, Zionism, and apartheid, and for strengthening their political and economic independence.

The two parties took note of the growing role played by the Nonaligned Movement in the struggle for peace and security of the peoples and for forming international economic relations on a just and equal basis. The two sides highly valued India's activities for the achievement of the objectives.

The participants in the talks stress that the Soviet Union and Kampuchea will untiringly pursue a policy of peace and cooperation; they will struggle firmly and perseveringly curbs the arms race, for disarmament, for the dissolution of all military blocs, for the settlement of international conflicts and crisis by peaceful and political means. [sentence as received]

During the talks great attention was attached to the situation in Asia and the Pacific. The two parties stressed the growing danger of the aggressive, militarist policy pursued by the United States there in the intention of turning this vast region into another arena for military and political confrontation with the socialist countries. The parties strongly condemned the stepped-up U.S. military preparations in Asia and the Pacific, the marked increase of militarist revanchist tendencies in Japan's policy, the plans to link Japan and other Asian countries to the global military strategy of the United States, and the forming of a military, political alliance between Washington, Tokyo, and Seoul.

The Soviet Union and the PRK consistently stand for the defence of the security of the peoples and countries of Asia and for the transformation of Asia into a continent of peace and good neighbourhood.

The application of the proposals advanced by the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of Mongolia and the three Indochinese states will contribute to the achievement of this objective. The parties reiterated their support for the proposal of the non-aligned countries for turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace, they are for the prompt convention of an international conference for this purpose, in conformity to the decisions of the UN General Assembly.

The participants in the talks insist on the urgency of an active, persevering search for means to normalize the situation in Southeast Asia in the interests of the peoples and states in this region, and for strengthening peace and security on the Asian Continent and in the whole world.

The two parties, after examining the situation in Southeast Asia, hold that the main cause of the tension here remains the continuous interference of outside forces seeking to impose their will on the peoples of this region, to cause a confrontation between the Indochinese and ASEAN states, and hinder the conduct of a constructive dialogue. The two parties condemn the incessant moves by imperialism and reactionary forces against the P.R.K., the subversive acts taken by the Chinese authorities against the Indochinese countries, and the armed provocations made recently by reactionary circles in Thailand against the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

The Soviet Union fully supports the measures proposed by the P.R.K., together with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the L.P.D.R., for normalization of the situation in Southeast Asia and for the creation [of] a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation in this region.

The Soviet Union resolutely condemns attempts to use of the United Nations as a signboard for interference in the internal affairs of the P.R.K. It will consistently stand, as it has done so far, for the P.R.K.'s occupation of its legitimate seat in that international organization.

The two parties affirm their desire to normalize their relations with the People's Republic of China, stressing that the process of such a normalization must not harm in any way the interests of third countries.

The Soviet and Kampuchean sides declare their profound satisfaction at the results of the talks. They express the belief that the visit of the head of the P.R.K. Government in the relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between the Soviet Union will serve the cause of continuously developing the relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between the Soviet Union and the P.R.K.

Chan Si, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and chairman of the P.R.K. Council of Ministers, invited N.A. Tikhonov, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and chairman of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers, to make an official visit to the P.R.K. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

Comparison of Communique

Phnom Penh SPK in French at 1242 GMT on 22 July carries the 3,200-word joint communique issued at the end of the visit to the Soviet Union by the Kampuchean delegation led by Chairman of the Council of Ministers Chan Si. The SPK French version has been compared with the SPK English version and found to be identical except for the following:

Page E 5, paragraph one, from penultimate line reads: ... make the people's life. [New graf] They reviewed the ways of ... (clearing indistinct word)

Page E 6, paragraph three, from line three reads: ... firmly and perseveringly to curb the arms race, for disarmament, for the dissolution of all military blocs, for the settlement of international conflicts and crisis by peaceful and political means.

[New graf] During the talks ... (supplying additional word "to," deleting editorial notation)

Page E 6, last paragraph, penultimate line reads: ... for the creation of a zone of ... (deleting editorial note)

Moscow Assesses Talks, Relations

LD211956 Moscow World Service in English 1431 GMT 21 Jul 84

[Text] Talks were held in Moscow on 17 July between the Soviet prime minister, Nikolay Tikhonov, and the Kampuchean prime minister, Chan Si, with other high-ranking officials of the two countries' governments attending. More from our news analyst, Boris Durov:

The atmosphere of friendship, heartiness, and full understanding at these talks is characteristic of the present state of relations between the world's first socialist state and the young state of working people created in the ancient land of the Khmers for the first time in January 1979.

The talks touched on a wide range of issues of bilateral relations as well as on international problems.

The Soviet Union has regarded all along and still regards the government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea as the sole lawful representative of the Kampuchean people. This country recognized the Republic officially right after it was proclaimed. The USSR was one of the first countries to come to the assistance of the Kampuchean people during the initial, most difficult, period following the liberation of the country from the bloody regime of the Pol Pot clique.

And the Soviet people are helping Kampuchea in a comprehensive way to restore its economy, social structure, and national culture, to build a new life. They help with the defense of the revolutionary gains of the Khmers against encroachments by imperialist, hegemonistic, and reactionary forces. This unchanged Soviet line of principle was reaffirmed at the Moscow talks.

During the negotiations, the Soviet and Kampuchean leaders expressed satisfaction with the dynamic development of bilateral economic cooperation which is a substantial contribution to boosting the Kampuchean economy and raising living standards. There was also a discussion of ways to further strengthen and improve this cooperation during the second half of the eighties. That covers Soviet aid to build a number of projects in industry, including the power industry, as well as transport and agriculture in Kampuchea.

The concrete measures along these lines are to be determined at the coming confrontations [as heard] in the planning agencies of the USSR and the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

The signing during the Moscow talks of an agreement to set up an intergovernmental commission for cooperation in trade, economy, science and technology, is of great importance for the furthering of Soviet-Kampuchean relations.

During the negotiations, the USSR and Kampuchea reaffirmed full identity of views on the present world situation. They also pledged the common interest in promoting their cooperation in foreign policy. Both sides are convinced that the main priority now is to prevent a nuclear holocaust toward which the aggressive forces of imperialism, led by the United States, are pushing mankind.

Kampuchea reemphasized its full support for a complex of peace-minded proposals that the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community have advanced to improve the world situation. It was natural that the parties to these talks pay close attention to the situation in Asia and the Pacific area. The USSR and Kampuchea believe that the aggressive militaristic line the United States pursues is leading to the turning of the region into an arena of military and political confrontation with the socialist states.

It was noted unanimously that the main reason for the tension in Southeast Asia is the continued interference of outside forces which would like to dictate terms to the countries in that region and to interfere with the constructive dialogue between the countries of ASEAN and Indochina.

The Soviet Union and Kampuchea condemn the continuing designs of imperialism and its supporters against the states of Indochina. They also denounce the recent armed provocations by the Thai authorities on the border with Laos.

The Soviet Union again pledged its full support for the measures Kampuchea, Vietnam, and Laos pursue to normalize the situation in Southeast Asia, to create there a zone of peace, goodneighborly relations and cooperation.

The USSR is emphatically against attempts to use the United Nations to cover up the interference in Kampuchea's internal affairs. During the negotiations, the Soviet side stressed this country will keep acting consistently for granting to Kampuchea its lawful seat in the United Nations and other international organizations.

KUZNETSOV RECEIVES SRV LEADERS 20 JULY

LD201235 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 20 Jul 84

[Text] Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, met today with Truong Chinh, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the SRV State Council, who leads the party and state delegation from the SRV that arrived in Moscow on its way home after visiting the Mongolian People's Republic.

Accompanying Truong Chinh were: Chu Huy Man, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the SRV State Council, and director of the Political General Department of the Vietnamese People's Army; and Nguyen Co Thach, candidate member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and SRV minister of foreign affairs.

Sees Off SRV Delegation

LD211816 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1546 GMT 21 Jun 84

[From the Novosti newscast]

[Text] An SRV party and state delegation headed by Truong Chinh, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the Communist Party of Vietnam and chairman of the SRV State Council, stopped in Moscow from 19 to 21 July on its way home following an official friendly visit to the Mongolian People's Republic.

The delegation was met and seen off at the airport by Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and other officials.

NHAN DAN REJECTION OF VERSION ON CLASHES CITED

PM201441 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jul 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "NHAN DAN Commentary"]

[Text] Hanoi, 19 Jul -- NHAN DAN has published a commentary which rejects a XINHUA report as "absolutely contridictory of the truth" that a "division of Vietnamese troops committed acts of military provocation on the border with China" some days ago. Despite suffering repeated defeats during the escalation of the aggressive actions against the SRV, NHAN DAN points out Beijing is nevertheless continuing to maintain a major military contingent near the border with Vietnam, shelling Vietnamese territory, and sending in spies and saboteurs.

The commentary notes that the Chinese are actively consolidating their hold on the areas of Vietnamese territory that they have seized and are creating a military bridgehead there. NHAN DAN stresses that while maintaining a high level of vigilance and will to win' the Vietnamese Army and people will continue to give the aggressor a fitting rebuff, to reliably protect their motherland's borders, and to contribute toward preserving peace and stability in Indochina, Southeast Asia, and throughout the world.

REPORTAGE ON TIKHONOV DELEGATION'S WARSAW VISIT

Delegation Departs Moscow

LD201548 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 20 Jul 84

[Text] At the invitation of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, a Soviet party and government delegation led by Comrade Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, left Moscow today for Warsaw to participate in the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the rebirth of Poland.

Comprising the delegation are: Comrade Ligachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Slyunkov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia; Comrade Aristov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Aksenov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR ambassador to the Polish People's Republic; Comrade Golubeva, member of the CPSU Central Committee and weaver at the Lenin Worsted Combine at Ivanovo; and Comrade Savitskiy, marshal of aviation.

The delegation was seen off at Vnukovo Airport by Comrades Aliyev, Romanov, Rusakov; Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Baybakov, Dymshits, Kostandov, Martynov, Nuriyev, and Smirnov, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; and other officials. Among those who saw the delegation off was Kociolek, ambassador of the Polish People's Republic to the Soviet Union.

Welcomed by Jaruzelski

LD201642 Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 20 Jul 84

[Text] Warsaw July 20 TASS -- A Soviet party and government delegation, led by member of the political bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov, arrived here today at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and the Council of Ministers of Poland.

The Soviet delegation will take part in the celebration of the 40th anniversary of Poland's rebirth.

At the airport, bedecked with the state flags of the USSR and Poland, the delegation was welcomed by First Secretary of the PUWP Central Committee and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland Wojciech Jaruzelski, and other officials.

Jaruzelski, Tikhonov Meet

LD201841 Moscow TASS in English 1830 GMT 20 Jul 84

[Text] Warsaw July 20 TASS -- Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland, had a meeting with a Soviet party-and-government delegation led by Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. The Soviet delegation arrived in Warsaw today.

Taking part in the meeting were, from the Soviet side, members of the party-and-government delegation, from the Polish side, Josef Czyrek, Zbigniew Messner, Tadeusz Porebski, Stefan Olszowski, and other officials.

The meeting passed in a cordial, comradely atmosphere.

Attends Sejm Session

LD211241 Moscow TASS in English 1220 GMT 21 Jul 84

[Text] Warsaw July 21 TASS -- The Polish Sejm (Parliament) today held a special meeting to mark the 40th anniversary of Poland's rebirth. It was attended by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, and other Polish leaders as well as a Soviet party-and-government delegation led by Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and delegations from other fraternal socialist countries.

Wojciech Jaruzelski delivered a report at the meeting.

Jaruzelski Addresses Sejm

LD211934 Moscow TASS in English 1824 GMT 21 Jul 84

[Text] Warsaw July 21 TASS -- The unbreakable alliance and fraternal friendship with the Soviet Union is the basis of our foreign and defense policy. Its significance for our people has been confirmed by history and by present-day developments. This has been stated by Wojciech Jaruzelski.

The first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic made a report today at a celebration session of the Polish Sejm devoted to the 40th anniversary of Poland's rebirth. The unity of socialist countries is our common historic gain. For the first time in history we have a durable political and military shield. The Polish Army, the might of the Soviet Army and the allied Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty effectively safeguard our frontiers. This is a reliable protection from the delirious calculations aimed at revising the results of the Second World War, he stressed.

The observance of the Yalta and Potsdam decisions confirmed by the international agreements of the 70's and sealed by the final document of the conference on security and cooperation in Europe are the condition of maintaining peace in our continent. At the same time, it is a condition of ensuring Poland's security. Those who oppose these principles today are playing with fire and are classed with the enemies of our country.

One of the key preconditions of ensuring peace in Europe is to prevent the revival of great German expansionism under the false pretext of "unification". This is a common duty of all the nations which have suffered directly or indirectly as a result of wars unleashed by German imperialism. It is a fact that with every coming year West Germany drifts further apart from the restrictions in the military sphere established by the coalition of the winners. It tramples underfoot even its own commitments in the sphere of armaments, specifically, arrogates itself the right to produce and possess strategic bombers, as well as medium- and long-range missiles.

West Germany has turned its own territory into a U.S. nuclear-missile arsenal, the biggest on our continent, and has joined in the imperialist policy of the U.S. aimed at confrontation. This is the essence of danger today.

U.S. imperialism has made another attempt to block progressive transformations in the present-day world and is striving to do away with detente. The incumbent administration has taken to the path of the disruption of talks of economic and food blackmail, sanctions and cheap propaganda. The U.S. has even forgotten how to answer notes and letters sent to Washington, and not only those coming from Warsaw.

Wojciech Jaruzelski said: "We have held out against economic blackmail mainly thanks to patriotism and self-sacrifice of the working people of our country. However, it would be difficult for Poland to resist the pressure alone, had it not been for the fraternal assistance of the Soviet Union and goodwill of our socialist allies".

Tikhonov Speech

LD211740 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 21 Jul 84

[Speech by Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers at the 21 July Warsaw Sejm session marking the 40th anniversary of People's Poland -- recorded]

[Text] Esteemed Sejm Depities! Esteemed Comrades and friends! First of all allow me, on behalf of the delegations from the fraternal parties and countries, and on behalf of the Soviet delegation, to espress gratitude to the PZPR Central Committee, the Polish People's Republic State Council and Government for the invitation to visit your country at such a portentious time and for enabling us to take part in the solemn Sejm session devoted to the 40th anniversary of People's Poland. [applause]

For the Communists and working people of the Soviet Union, and also of the other states of the socialist community, the anniversary of People's Poland is a cause for common celebration close to all our hearts. We congratulate you on the anniversary from the bottom of our hearts and in fraternal fashion, and wish the Polish people fresh, great achievements.

It is my honorable mission to pass on cordial congratulations and wishes for success in the socialist development of the country, prosperity and happiness to the Polish people from Konstantin Ustinvoich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. [applause]

We express our fraternal feelings to the PZPR, the Polish advance guard of the working people, and express our solidarity with its efforts aimed at strengthening the gains of socialism and at consolidating the position of the Polish People's Republic and the advanced ideology of the working class -- Marxism-Leninism. We also greet the PZPR's allied parties. We send warm words of greeting to war and labor veterans, to all those who spared neither effort nor their very lives in the struggle for people's power and who laid the foundations of socialist Poland. Our greetings go out to all those who today are defending and consolidating socialism on Polish soil.

In the life of every country and every people there are events and dates that are of special and decisive importance for their future. In Polish history, such a date is 22 July 1944.

Four decades separate us from that memorable day when, on territory liberated from the Hitlerite aggressors, in the town of Chelm, the Polish Committee of National Liberation published its manifesto, which expressed the will of the Polish people from then and ever after to march along the path of freedom, democracy and socialism.

Ahead lay almost a year of severe and bloody war. Many Soviet and Polish people were fated to give their lives for victory. Incredibly difficult tasks of reconstruction faced those people who had been liberated from the fascist invaders. It was necessary to rebuild the country, to raise it from the ruins, but the choice was made, and made irrevocably.

The report by Comrade Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the Polish People's Republic Council of Ministers, clearly stated what has been achieved on this path. The rebirth of Poland became possible thanks to the rout of Nazi Germany and the liberation of the country from the Hitlerite invaders by the Soviet Army, the soldiers of the Polish Army, and the resistance fighters: It became possible thanks to the self-sacrificing toil of millions of Poles. It is inseparably linked with the fundamental watershed in the historical fate of the Polish people, and with the tireless work of the PZPR, the organizer and inspirer of revolutionary changes on Polish soil.

In a very short time the country was literally reborn from the ashes. Fundamental political and socioeconomic transformations were carried out. During the life of a single generation, inspiring social gains were achieved. Unemployment was eliminated. Education and science were raised to a high level, as were health care and national culture. Poland became an industrially developed socialist state, and has become an active participant in CEMA, and a sound link in the defensive Warsaw Pact, which guarantees its security and territorial integrity within its existing, just borders.

These borders are immovable. Revanchist expectations of any revision are doomed to failure. [applause]

The voice of socialist Poland speaks with confidence and weight in the international arena.

Of course, we all know that the path trodden by People's Poland over the 4 decades has not been easy and simple. The imperialists have tried more than once to undermine the foundations of socialism in your country and to hamper socialist development, turn it back. The events of recent years clearly demonstrate that in order to achieve this the class enemy stops at nothing. He makes wide use of economic sanctions, is unleashing ideological aggression on an inprecedented scale, and is striving by all possible means to blacken socialism, weaken the bases of the socialist order, and tear Poland away from its true friends and allies.

No matter how much the enemies may calumniate, however, the fact remains that it is with the consistent realization of socialist principles alongside strengthening of friendship and cooperation with fraternal countries that the achievements of People's Poland are linked. Soviet people have more than once demonstrated their solidarity with Polish working people. Together we forget the historic victory over fascism. In the most difficult conditions of the first postwar years, our people selflessly and in fraternal fashion assisted your country's rehabilitation. The lines of the manifesto of the Polish Committee for National Liberation, which were addressed to the future, have come to pass: The friendship and combat cooperation, the beginning of which was laid by the comradeship in arms between the Polish Army and the Red Army, should turn into a firm alliance and goodneighborly cooperation after the war.

Our fraternity, born in the fields of fierce battle against fascism, has become a firm foundation of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the Soviet Union and People's Poland. These relations, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, socialist internationalism, community of vital interests and political aims, and upon mutual respect for sovereignty, have withstood all tests and are successfully developing today.

One may say with satisfaction that Soviet-Polish relations encompass a most broad spectrum of mutual links in the spheres of politics, economics, science, culture, ideology, international affairs, and the defense of our countries. The close cooperation between the CPSU and PZPR is a determining factor in this cooperation.

The Soviet Union, like the other countries of the socialist community, considers it to be its international duty to render firm support and all-around assistance to fraternal Poland in overcoming its present difficulties. And we look to the future with confidence. The agreements reached during the working visit to the Soviet Union by Comrade Jaruzelski were highly esteemed in our countries. It is our conviction that the realization of these agreements, and the long-term program of economic and scientific and technical cooperation up to the year 2000, which was signed during the visit, will enable the whole complex of Soviet-Polish relations to be elevated to a qualitatively new level.

On the eve of the great and glorious holiday, the day of Poland's rebirth, the Communists and working people of our country and all the fraternal countries of socialism, wish their Polish friends successes in strengthening and developing socialist achievements. [applause]

We have no doubt, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko stressed, that the working class, the working people of the country, under the leadership of the PZPR, will be able to overcome the consequences of the crisis and place their motherland onto the tracks of steady socialist development. In the struggle for this aim, the Polish Communists and the fraternal Polish people can, as until now, avail themselves of the support and solidarity of the CPSU and the Soviet people. [applause]

Esteemed Sejm deputies! Comrades! Soon, other countries of our community will be marking the 40th anniversary of people's power, and in May next year we will solemnly mark our common festival, the 40th anniversary of the great victory over fascism, which exerted the most profound influence on the whole course of world development. The popular-democratic and socialist revolutions, which the peoples of a number of countries of Europe and Asia accomplished following the rout of fascism and Japanese militarism, ensured for them full social and national liberation. It would be difficult to overestimate the significance of this historic turning point. In a comparatively short time, socialism has become established in many countries, and become a heartfelt cause for their peoples; it has turned into a mighty force of our times. The community of socialist states has been formed. International relations of a new type have formed and are developing, based on respect for sovereignty, ideological unity, common aims and comradely mutual aid. The alliance of states participating in the Warsaw Pact reliably serves the cause of the security of socialism. Its 30th anniversary will be marked next year. We are convinced that this event will take place under the banner of the further strengthening of unity and cohesion of our community.

Our cooperation within the CEMA framework is also developing dynamically. Approximately one-quarter of the national income and one-third of the industrial production of the whole world now falls to the share of the countries of the community. The CEMA countries surpass North America and the countries of the Common Market in a number of important indices. The role and importance of CEMA are growing steadfastly under contemporary conditions.

This was shown quite convincingly by the economic summit conference of CEMA countries held recently in Moscow, which is of truly historic importance for our community and for strengthening the positions of socialism in the world. The conference confirmed the vital necessity and effectiveness of all-around cooperation of the fraternal states. The unanimously adopted program documents define the basic directions and strategy for development of the economies and the cooperation of the CEMA countries in the period to the end of the present century. The long-term strategy elaborated at the conference organically combines the national interests of every country with the common aims of the community. It is directed at the joint resolution of key national-economic and scientific-technological problems. This means the transfer of the national economy to the intensive path of development, ensuring rational and economical management, enhancement of labor productivity, acceleration of scientific-technological progress in decisive spheres, in electronics, automation, production of new materials, in biotechnology and nuclear power engineering. The unification of our efforts will make it possible to considerably increase the economic potential of the fraternal countries, and to ensure the broad use of the achievements of the scientific-technological revolution and raise the well-being of the people. The course of development and deepening of economic integration approved by the participants in the conference is a firm foundation for expanding the mutual ties of the fraternal countries and for mobilizing their internal reserves, and at the same time, it is an expression of their will for cohesion and unity and for consolidation of the positions of socialism in the world arena. And this is all the more important today because the socialist states are having to resolve the tasks facing them in complex external conditions.

The situation in the world has deteriorated seriously. The danger of war has grown. This is the direct result of the policy of aggressive imperialist forces, first and foremost by the United States of America, which sees in socialism the main obstacle in the way of implementing its aspirations for world domination. It has declared a new crusade against socialism, and set itself the unattainable aim of reversing the irreversible. Washington is trying to upset the military equilibrium. It is adopting one multibillion-dollar military program after another.

The imperialist strategists also make calculations of another kind. They do not conceal that behind their attempt to draw the socialist countries into a costly arms race there lies the intention to slow down the rate of their development and to hinder them from using material and intellectual resources for the resolution of creative tasks for the good of their peoples. Imperialist reaction is making threatening gestures against the postwar arrangements in Europe. In some NATO capitals, the revanchists are raising their heads, and those who cast doubt on the realities that came about as a result of World War II are openly encouraged. But it is time for apologists of the position-of-strength policy and for the latter-day revanchists to realize that these attacks have been and will be given the firmest and most decisive rebuff. Nobody will be allowed to gain military superiority over the allied socialist countries, to change what has been achieved at such a dear price. [applause]

We have always declared and still clearly declare: Competition in the field of armaments is not our policy. Our invariable aim is to prevent nuclear war, to protect and consolidate peace, and to return international relations to the channel of cooperation and detente. We are confident that such a policy, based on an optimistic assessment of the prospects for social development, will meet with the full support of peace-loving peoples. Peace is today being defended by mighty forces: the states of the socialist community, a large group of independent, nonaligned countries, and the antiwar movement in the West.

In the NATO countries themselves, there are influential political circles that condemn the adventuristic course of the White House. It goes without saying that the struggle for peace requires concrete action: In this connection, we can say with a feeling of legitimate pride that the Warsaw Pact comes forward in the international arena in the role of generator of constructive, peace-loving initiatives that correspond with mankind's fundamental interests. The major and topical proposals that the states of the socialist community have made are evoking greater and greater interest and growing understanding among the broad strata of the world public. Despite all the efforts of the opponents of peace and detente, the proposal for the conclusion of a treaty on mutual nonuse of military force and of maintaining peaceful relations is ever more actively gaining international political weight and attracting the attention of important international forums.

Our countries are making every effort to achieve restriction and reduction of nuclear weapons, including those in Europe. Resolving this issue means eliminating the most terrible danger hanging over the world. The Soviet Union is ready for talks on limiting and reducing nuclear weapons. It has been stated repeatedly that if the United States and NATO remove the obstacles that led to breaking off the Geneva talks, then we will not be found wanting [za nami delo ne stanet]. But those who hope that the Soviet Union will conduct such talks while under the threat of U.S. nuclear missiles stationed in Western Europe and near the borders of the fraternal allied states, are profoundly mistaken.

One of the most urgent problems of today is to prevent the arms race from being spread into space. The solution of this is of equal interest for all peoples. The proposal the Soviet Union made to the U.S. Government to start talks on this issue is specific. Implementation of the Soviet proposals would make it possible once and for all to reliably close off all channels for militarization of outer space, and to maintain space for peaceful purposes. We hope that the U.S. Government will approach our proposal for talks responsibly, and will give a serious and businesslike response, as is expected by all to whom peace is dear.

The Warsaw Pact member-states' call to free the Continent of Europe from chemical weapons has long been awaiting a constructive reply. Does not such a proposal correspond to the interests of all countries, both socialist and capitalist? An agreement between states possessing great military potential on reducing their military budgets would yield obvious benefit for the cause of peace and for developing and freeing considerable resources for constructive aims. Such a proposal has been made by the Warsaw Pact member-states. Here also the ball is in the NATO bloc countries' court.

The declaration on preserving peace and on international economic cooperation adopted by the conference in Moscow expresses the positive approach of the CEMA countries toward the problems of improving political and economic relations in the world, and stresses the common aspiration of our countries for the stable development of all states under conditions of peace and cooperation. Striving for a radical improvement in the international situation, the socialist countries resolutely come out in favor of eliminating existing hotbeds of tension, and of not allowing fresh situations of conflict to arise. The attempts of imperialism to interfere in the affairs of independent states and peoples, and to impose its will on them, are intolerable, and must be stopped.

Esteemed Sejm Deputies! Comrades! It is with satisfaction that we note that the Soviet Union and People's Poland, our friend and ally, and all countries of the socialist community are moving in one rank in the struggle for consolidation of peace and international security. We are united by common and lofty aims: to eliminate the danger of war, to do everything possible so that socialist relations will develop successfully and be perfected in our countries, to do everything for the material well-being of our peoples and for their spiritual riches to increase. We will continue to proceed confidently along this path.

May socialist Poland develop and grow stronger!

Long live the Polish United Workers' Party, the leading force of Polish society!

May our fraternal alliance and Soviet-Polish friendship and cooperation become even closer!

May the community of socialist states, the mighty buttress of freedom and peace, become even stronger and more united! [applause]

Comparision of Tikhonov Speech

Warsaw Television Service in Polish at 0955 GMT on 21 July carries a live broadcast of the Sejm session marking Poland's 40th anniversary. Soviet Council of Ministers Chairman Tikhonov speaks at 1130 GMT in Russian with simultaneous Polish translation superimposed. The Warsaw version has been compared with the Moscow Domestic Russian version beginning on page F 3, this issue, and has been found to be identical except for the following:

On page F 7, paragraph two, line five, Warsaw Television reads: ...the Geneva talks, will resume them [to podejmiemy je]. But those who... (Rewording, providing Polish)

Holds Talks with Jaruzelski 22 Jul

LD221551 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 22 Jul 84

[Text] A meeting was held in Warsaw today between Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, and leaders of the delegations of fraternal countries that have come to Warsaw for the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of People's Poland. The Soviety party and government delegation is led by Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, member of the CPCU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

A warm, friendly discussion took place. Comrade Tikhonov and the heads of the other delegations conveyed to Wojciech Jaruzelski and through him to the leadership of the PZPR, the Polish Government and all Polish working people cordial greetings in connection with this significant jubilee of People's Poland. They expressed support for the efforts made by the PZPR and the working people of the Polish People's Republic to strengthen the place of socialism on Polish soil and confirmed once again that socialist Poland can reply firmly on the support of fraternal countries.

USSR GOVERNMENT CONGRATULATES POLAND ON ANNIVERSARY

LD211501 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 21 Jul 84

[Text] On the occasion of the national holiday of the Polish People's Republic, the 40th anniversary of Poland's rebirth, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers have conveyed to the PZPR Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the country, and all Polish working people sincere congratulations and best wishes. The message says:

Four decades have passed since that memorable time in July, 1944 when the Polish people made their historic choice in favor of socialism, having decisively thwarted the plans of the external and internal reaction.

Poland's rebirth as an independent and democratic state of working people within just borders became possible due to the routing of Nazi Germany and the country's liberation from the Hitlerite invaders by the Soviet Army, with which the Polish People's Army fought shoulder to shoulder. We express the conviction that the forthcoming celebration of the 40th anniversary of the historic victory over fascism will once again reaffirm the indissoluble unity of our countries and peoples.

Having embarked on the path of building socialism, Poland, thanks to the selfless work of the Polish working people under the leadership of the PZPR, overcame in a very short space of time the destruction and economic backwardness caused by the war and achieved considerable progress in the development of the national economy, culture, science, education, the health service, the raising of the people's well-being and the enhancement of its spiritual life.

The inviolable Soviet-Polish alliance, sealed by the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the USSR and the Polish People's Republic, has united the two fraternal peoples forever. The durability and value of this alliance lie in the fact that it is fully in keeping with the fundamental interests of the Soviet Union and Poland and is based on the shared historical destinies of both peoples, unity of ideology and political objectives of the CPSU and the PZPR, the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

The Soviet-Polish summit meeting held in May and the signing of a long-term program for the development of economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic during the period up to the year 2000 are of great significance for the further strengthening of our friendship and cooperation. The Soviet Union has given Poland economic and other assistance and support throughout all stages of the construction of a new society.

And now the CPSU and the Soviet people are showing class solidarity with the PZPR and the Polish working people who are waging a decisive struggle against the forces of counterrevolution and external reaction to surmount the consequences of the crisis and to consolidate socialist achievements. The economic summit of CEMA countries, whose decisions define the strategy for the further deepening of socialist economic integration, the ways to improve international economic relations, has become a major event in the life of the Soviet Union, People's Poland and other states of the socialist community.

The message stresses that in the current tense world situation, all around strengthening of unity and cohesion of fraternal socialist countries acquires special significance, as does their close mutual interaction in the international arena. The countries of the socialist community counter the militarist course of the United States and its NATO allies with a wide program of constructive peaceful initiatives aimed at saving mankind from the threat of nuclear war. An effective instrument for implementing their peace-loving foreign policy course, an important factor for preserving peace in Europe, is the Warsaw Pact, which reliably ensures the security and inviolability of borders of all its participants, and which serves as a durable barrier against the intrigues of revanchism.

The CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers, on behalf of the Soviet people, wished the Polish Communists and all working people of the Polish People's Republic successes in the building of socialism on Polish soil.

Kociolek Speaks on Anniversary

LD222201 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 22 Jul 84

[From the Vremya newscast; video talk by Stanislaw Kociolek, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Polish People's Republic to the USSR; date, place not given; live or recorded]

[Text] Comrades! In July 1944 the Soviet Army reached the Vistula. The Polish Committee for National Liberation became the first government of the reborn state on the liberated territory. The July manifesto proclaimed a program of progressive transformations. People's Poland was born. There was no other path to freedom, to just frontiers and to alliances safeguarding its security. This was understood by Polish patriots and Communists, as well as the creators of the Polish People's Army. Shoulder to shoulder with the Red Army, these troops reached the Baltic, the Oder and Nysa Luzycka.

The eternal memory of all Soviet servicemen who fell on Polish soil lives amongst our people. It was also for the liberty of my homeland that each one of the 20 million who perished gave his or her life in the Great Patriotic War, it was also for Poland that all those who day and night labored on the home front fought.

And neither did we lay down our arms. Six million Poles died. That was the price of victory over fascism. During those years 24 million Poles set about restoring the country that had been bled dry by the Hitlerites and building the foundations of socialism. Today the 37-million-strong Polish people are laboring toward strengthening the economy and consolidating socialist public and state structures. The Soviet Union constantly provides comprehensive support.

People's Poland has made the Polish-Soviet alliance the foundation of its policy. It is the cornerstone of peace and stability in Europe. For 40 years now we have been moving along the path of fraternal cooperation. It multiplied our forces as we proceeded along the broad road. Losses were incurred when, as a result of an offensive by class enemies and imperialists, headed by the United States, Poland went through hard times. But we will never depart from the path chosen in July 1944. The positions of socialism in Poland are lasting. We have true friends.

Today our party is planning new prospects. In May, Comrades Wojciech Jaruzelski and Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko signed a program for the development of cooperation up to the year 2000. Together we will fulfull it and will make our contribution to the strengthening of the socialist community and the strengthening of the Warsaw Pact.

Friends! Forty years ago we went along the path of war to the end together with you. Today, too, we are going along together. The world is going through a complex time. The imperialist threat has grown. The revanchists are rearing their heads against the peaceful postwar order in Europe. In this difficult time I would like to stress: The fraternal Soviet Union has a reliable ally in People's Poland. The jubilee of the 40th anniversary of the rebirth of Poland is a great festival for our people. It is our common festival.

All the best to you comrades and friends.

SENATORS IN N. EUROPE REITERATE U.S. ARMS LINE

LD221748 Moscow International Service in Finnish 1430 GMT 21 Jul 84

[Text] A group of American Republican senators headed by Richard Lugar, chairman of the Subcommittee on European Affairs of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, has made a tour of north European countries. Washington's envoys have met leading statemen, appeared at numerous press conferences, and given numerous interviews. Our observer, (Oleg Konov) writes in this connection:

What is the cause of such stormy activity, especially now, during the summer holiday season, when politics in the Nordic countries has died down? To understand this, it is sufficient to acquaint oneself with the statements of these trans-Atlantic visitors. During their tour, the senators have paid especially great attention to advertising the military-political doctrine of the U.S. Administration, particularly emphasizing the fabrication about the alleged danger threatening northern Europe from the Soviet Union.

But let it be noted that it is not easy now to make the north Europeans believe these worn-out fabrications. The U.S. senators even resorted to using Washington's already tried methods, distorting already known facts. Thus, during their visit to Denmark, the senators touched upon the Soviet Government's proposal to the U.S. Administration to immediately start talks on the prevention of the militarization of space. This proposal has met with a very extensive response in the world. In this connection, the leader of the senators' delegation gave assurances, as if nothing to the contrary had occurred, that the United States is prepared to discuss any questions concerning space weapons.

However, in reality, the United States is trying to alter the topic of the Vienna talks proposed by the Soviet Union, and American representatives are saying for all to hear that they are primarily prepared to discuss matters connected with medium-range and strategic missiles. The senators themselves confirmed this. The United States is therefore making preconditions for the talks, although, at the same time, it is announcing its readiness for the talks; the United States is making quite impossible preconditions.

Is this state of affairs known to Richard Lugar? Of course. But it is his task to deceive public opinion and to wear down the opposition. Therefore, the U.S. senators continue their jingle of words without noticing their quite obvious blunders. For instance, at a press conference in Helsinki, Lugar claimed that Finland's attempts to keep foreign missiles from flying through its airspace is understood. However, at the same time, he added that the United States cannot guarantee that Swedish and Finnish airspace will not be violated. Meanwhile, everyone knows that the cruise missiles deployed in Western Europe will go through those countries' airspace.

The U.S. leaders treat the idea of making northern Europe a nuclear-free zone the same way. Lugar superciliously noted that this Finnish initiative can be discussed. He also said that the implementation of this idea is only problematic to Denmark and Norway because they are NATO member-states and the NATO alliance will not refuse to deploy nuclear weapons on its member-states' territory in war time.

In this connection, we cannot avoid mentioning the attempts of the U.S. delegation to exert pressure on Denmark and Norway on the question of military preparations. The senators stressed that it is necessary to increase military expenditures by 3 percent per annum and to increase conventional weapons, in this case taking into account the special attitudes of Denmark and Norway. They criticized the Danes because the military equipment stores in its country are clearly insufficient and do not satisfy the conditions of the NATO agreement on reinforcement troops.

It is, of course, clear that all these attempts at blackmail were made by referring to the completely fabricated allegation -- that is, the ever growing Soviet threat, and especially the threat to NATO's northern flank. The American senators' ideas about the trade between the north European states and the socialist countries were also permeated with the cold war mentality, with Washington's line of halting international trade under the cover of strategic military equipment emerging.

Everything presented above leads one to draw a quite clear and totally consistent conclusion: The present tour of the American senators in northern Europe is fully connected with the general political line of the present U.S. Administration. This policy is directed at accelerating the arms race and fanning tension in international relations. Naturally, the preservation of peace in northern Europe and support for goodneighborly relations with the socialist states is not in keeping with their aims.

PRAVDA CITED ON FRENCH POLITICAL SITUATION

LD210708 Moscow TASS in English 0656 GMT 21 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 21 TASS -- France is now experiencing a serious political moment, writes Yuriy Kharlanov in his commentary in PRAVDA. Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy resigned. The new Prime Minister Laurent Fabius, appointed by President Francois Mitterrand, formed a new cabinet. As was decided at a plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party, Communist ministers did not enter the new cabinet.

The formal pretext for the current political crisis was the president's decision to recall from parliament the bill regulating the relations between the state and private schools, which encountered fierce resistance on the part of deputies from right-wing oppositional parties. That move of the Elysee Palace was qualified by many people in France a departure from the policy in that sphere, proclaimed in 1981, and led to the resignation of, first, Minister of Education Alain Savari and then of Pierre Mauroy.

There are, however, deeper causes of the political crisis. This is an economic crisis. The belt-tightening policy proclaimed by the previous cabinet led to deplorable results.

In the past six months alone the number of unemployed increased by 300,000 reaching a record high figure of 2,325,000. Many industries are reducing their production. Living standards of the population are on the decline. The franc value rate against the dollar dropped to an exceedingly low mark, the commentator writes.

The Left forces, which came to power in France in 1981, had solid support in the country when they were putting into life progressive measures in the economic and social spheres. But in the recent time that process was retarded. It is no wonder that at the election to Europarliament in June only about 30 per cent of the electors who went to the polls, voted for Socialists and Communists. Availing themselves of that, the right-wing forces in the country have already launched preparations for parliamentary elections of 1986 at which they intend to defeat the left parties.

The leaders of the French Communist Party during a meeting with the new premier proposed that drastic measures be taken in the sphere of the economy with a view of reducing unemployment and enlivening the production.

But the head of government did not give them real guarantees that the present-day policy in the social and economic spheres would be changed for the better. That led to the Communists' decision to refuse from the participation in the government while remaining in the ruling majority.

As is shown by the first press comments, reactionary circles in France itself and beyond it would like to use the current crisis to shift the axis of political life of the country to the right.

But the Left forces of the country, the Communist Party, the trade unions believe that the way out of the current difficulties is through the struggle for the interests of the working people, unity of all who champion implementation of progressive measures to recover the economy, reduce unemployment, restrict arbitrary rule of capital, all who come out for the cause of peace," Yuriy Kharlanov stresses.

UK REJECTS U.S. MINUTEMAN MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

LD212210 Moscow TASS in English 2107 GMT 21 Jul 84

[Text] London July 21 TASS -- The British Government has rejected the proposal of the U.S. on the deployment in the British territory of U.S. "Minuteman" missiles with conventional warheads. This has been reported by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in a written answer to an inquiry of the Labour M.P. Roland Boyes.

In a report to this effect, the newspaper DAILY TELEGRAPH points out that representatives of Washington made a proposal on the deployment of "Minuteman" missiles on the territory of the British Isles last spring during unofficial talks. However, members of the British Parliament even refused to examine a possibility of this step, taking into consideration the delicate political climate in the country following the arrival of U.S. cruise missiles at the Greenham Common base.

VOLKOGONOV COMMENTS ON REVANCHISM IN FRG

LD212032 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 21 Jul 84

[From the "I Serve the Soviet Union" program; commentary by Lieutenant General Dmitriy Antonovich Volkogonov: "On the Waves of Revanchism"]

[Text] It will soon be 4 decades since the last salvos of World War II reverberated on the battlefields. With time, the sites of former battles have changed beyond recognition: The scars left by trenches in the countryside have healed, new towns have risen from the smoking ruins and younger generations have grown up, for whom the war is history, and not even recent history. In May 1945 it seemed to many that when a red banner was hoisted over the Reichstag by a Soviet soldier, fascism had met its final and inglorious end. But it just seemed that way. Today, fascism has once again become active, particularly in the form of revanchism -- attempts to revise the results of the last war and to replay imperialism's lost battles of the past.

What are the specific manifestations of revanchism in the Federal Republic of Germany and what are its dangers? In replying to these questions, let us note the following points. First, after the conservative coalition of parties of big business came to power in Bonn, numerous revanchist organizations again reared their heads in the Federal Republic. According to available data, in that state today dozens of different organizations of a neonazi persuasion there exist and operate. These fascist organizations publish dozens of newspapers, magazines and bulletins. They hold rallies and organize meetings at which they call for the return of the eastern lands. The so-called League of Expelled Germans, with a membership of over 2.5 million, is a particularly large revanchist organization with a mass membership.

Second, particularly dangerous manifestations of revanchism are evident in the military sphere, in the process of stepping up the country's militarization. At the insistence of Washington and in line with the wishes of the Bonn authorities, the Western European Union recently lifted the last restrictions on the production of offensive weapons for the Bundeswehr, which henceforth can arm itself not just with all types of conventional weapons, but also with long-range missiles, strategic bombers and warships of every tonnage and class. This is also particularly dangerous because revanchism has penetrated the Bundeswehr's units and ships. In accordance with a decision by Woerner, the FRG defense minister, Bundeswehr soldiers will hold regular meetings with former soldiers of Hitler's Wehrmacht who will pass on "military values of enduring significance," as the West German minister phrased it.

And third, revanchism in the FRG also has freedom of action in the spiritual sphere. From the movie screens, newspaper stalls, bookshops, and television screens, fascist criminals, who, in the eyes of honest people embody the true focus of fascist evil, look down on the present generation and address their appeals to them. In West Germany it is not difficult to acquire the diaries of Goebbels; the memoirs of Ribbentrop's wife or of the daughter of Schirach, Hitler's youth leader; records of SS marches; speeches of Third Reich leaders; badges with the fascist swastika, and so on. All these rehabilitative artifacts have as their purpose the sacrifice of the truth of history. Attempts are made to convince the young that the fascist Fuehrers were not as bad as they have been depicted. In the FRG, in June and July this year, there were revanchist rallies of Sudetan Germans, so-called days of Danzig, of the Prussian Regional Association, the National Action Front, and many others, the thrust of whose actions was directed against the Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia, the GDR and progressive forces in West Germany itself. The revanchists approve of the deployment of American missiles in Western Europe; they back actions to wreck detente and promote the intensification of psychological warfare against socialism. The revanchists are trying to get their hands on nuclear weapons; they draw up scenarios of a nuclear blitzkrieg and plan a fresh offensive against socialism and democracy.

The lessons of history call on us to increase our vigilance. Our CPSU Central Committee decision on the 40th Anniversary of the Soviet People's Victory in the Great Patriotic War, 1941-45, stresses that we must wage an active struggle and expose the militarist plans of the United States and its NATO allies, as well as the plans of revanchism. Behind the fresh wave of revanchism -- and it is important to realize this -- imperialist reactions's general course toward military confrontation with real socialism, a course connected with attempts to put into practice wild, though not new, ideas of world domination, stands out in sharp relief.

The ephemerality and futility of these hopes and plans, those of the American Hawks and the spiritual co-believers of the revanchists, are obvious. The guarantee of this is our constant readiness to give a resolute rebuff to any aggressive acts by devotees of military adventures.

PRAVDA REPORTS SPD DEPUTIES' VISIT TO USSR

PM201241 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jul 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "SPD Representatives in Moscow"]

[Text] A group of FRG Bundestag deputies from the Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD] consisting of E. Bahr, member of the SPD Presidium, and Bundestag deputies P. Wuertz and U. Holtz visited Moscow from 15 through 18 July.

The SPD representatives were received at the CPSU Central Committee by B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, V.V. Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, and V.S. Shaposhnikov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department.

Talks were held at the USSR Foreign Ministry and the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of the World Economy and International Relations. The Soviet side expounded the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy and its proposals directed against the arms race, including the militarization of space.

The meetings and talks in Moscow stressed the need to strengthen the peoples' security and develop the movement against the arms race and discussed certain other problems of mutual interest. The two sides expressed the belief that in the present exacerbated world situation the utmost efforts are needed in order to secure a reduction in arms spending.

Agreement was reached on the continuation of contacts.

U.S., GREECE TERMINATE 19 MILITARY AGREEMENTS

LD201406 Moscow TASS in English 1222 GMT 20 Jul 84

[Text] London July 20 TASS -- Greece has announced that it reached an accord with the United States on terminating 19 military agreements between the two countries. The REUTER news agency stresses in its report today that the accord was reached at a session of a Greek-American commission set up in September last year to review military links between the two countries.

USSR-GREEK COMMISSION OUTLINES ECONOMIC TIES

LD191317 Moscow TASS in English 1230 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 19 TASS -- The rapid development of economic relations between Greece and the USSR reflects the political will of the two countries expressed by their heads of government during the visit paid by Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, of the USSR, to Greece in February, 1983, Minister Kostis Vaitsos, the leader of the Greek delegation, said here today.

He attended the third session of the Soviet-Greek inter-governmental commission which outlined concrete measures for further broadening and deepening all-round commercial and economic ties between the USSR and Greece.

The commission expressed satisfaction with the development of two-way trade in 1983, the growth of Soviet purchases of such Greek goods as tobacco, cotton fabrics, ferrous metal products as well as an increased volume of repair of Soviet ships at Greek shipyards. For the first time the Soviet Union bought in Greece cotton fibre, soya bean oil and resume its import of olive oil.

In reviewing the implementation of a long-term programme for the development of economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation, the commission highly appraised the general agreement on cooperation in building an alumina plant in Greece, signed here one of these days. It stressed the great important of this form of businesslike cooperation for the further development of ties between the two countries.

A protocol was signed on the participation of a Greek building organisation in building and reconstructing hotels in the USSR.

At present the two sides are preparing jointly a technical and economic feasibility report on building a gas pipeline from the Greek-Bulgarian frontier to Athens to transport Soviet natural gas.

It was agreed to speed up the drafting of agreements on building ships for Greece in the USSR and ships for the Soviet Union in Greece, specifically refigerators as well as repair of Soviet ships at Greek shipyards. Talks were held on the purchase of aluminia in Greece on a long-term basis and on the supply of Soviet road-building facilities to a Greek state organisation.

GREEK PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD201721 Moscow TASS in English 1643 GMT 20 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 20 TASS -- A Greek parliamentary delegation led by Parliament chairman Ionnis Alevras arrived in Moscow today for an official visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

BELGIAN ENVOY HOSTS NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION

LD201138 Moscow TASS in English 1115 GMT 20 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 20 TASS -- Ambassador of Belgium in the USSR Rene Panis today held a reception on the occasion of National Day.

Present at the reception were Vice President of the Presidium of the USSR Viktor Stukalin, other officials.

SUPREME SOVIET, ITALY'S PERTINI EXCHANGE GREETINGS

LD021103 Moscow TASS in English 1038 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 2 TASS -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has sent President Alessandro Pertini of Italy a telegram in connection with Italy's national holiday, Republic Day. The telegram congratulates the president on the occasion and wishes peace and prosperity to the Italian people.

In a reply telegram the Italian president expressed thanks for the congratulations and for his part conveyed wishes of prosperity to the Soviet people.

SOVIET EMBASSY IN LEBANON ATTACKED BY TERRORISTS

LD211338 Moscow TASS in English 1332 GMT 21 Jul 84

[Text] Beirut July 21 TASS -- The building of the Consulate Department of the Soviet Embassy in Lebanon came under fire from a grenade-launcher late last night. There were no human casualties but the building suffered material damage. Responsibility for the criminal act was claimed by a terrorist group connected with an organization calling itself Al-Jihad al-Islami, which unites the most reactionary groups engaging in sabotage and terrorism.

U.S. RESPONSIBLE FOR ISRAELI INVASION OF LEBANON

LD201453 Moscow TASS in English 1245 GMT 20 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 20 TASS -- It has now become obvious that Lebanon fell victim to plans that were nurtured in Washington after Ronald Reagan came to the White House, writes today the weekly ZA RUBEZHOM. The American Administration believed that the Camp David deal, which put Egypt out of all-Arab struggle for fair peaceful solution of the Middle East problem did not bring the results that were expected. Neither Jordan nor Syria capitulated to American-Israeli diktat. The Palestinian people, with the Palestine Liberation Organisation at the head, continued courageous struggle for satisfaction of their national aspirations.

American strategists believed that exactly a strike on Lebanon, where hundreds of thousands of Palestinians found refuge, could facilitate the spreading of the Camp David deal to the whole of the Middle East. Intervention in Lebanon would weaken the Palestine resistance movement, would create direct threat to Syria, and would put Jordan into a difficult military-political position.

In May 1983 an agreement with Israel was imposed on Lebanon, the agreement which strongly affected Lebanese independence. The danger hanged [as received] over Syria against which Israel continued its provocations. But later the Lebanese Government abrogated the agreement with Israel. The process of normalisation of the situation in the country is now entering a new stage.

The events have shown how great is the anti-imperialist potential of the Arab national liberation movement, how significant are its political possibilities. American imperialism and its Zionist flunkey were unable to resolve those strategic tasks which they set to themselves, on starting the invasion of Lebanon. This is the direct result of opposition on the part of Arab peoples to U.S. and Israeli designs, the weekly writes.

BIRRI-LED LEBANESE DELEGATION VISITS MOSCOW

LD201454 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 20 Jul 84

[Text] The delegation of the Lebanese Amal Movement led by Nabih Birri, the movement's chairman, minister of state for South Lebanon and reconstruction affairs and minister of water and electrical resources and justice, visited the USSR from 16 to 20 July at the invitation of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee.

During the visit, meetings took place between the Lebanese delegation and the leadership of the Soviet Solidarity Committee and the leadership of the Soviet-Lebanese Friendship Committee. The guests attended a Soviet Social Committee meeting investigating the crimes of the Israeli aggressors in Lebanon.

During the talks, reference was made to the Soviets' constant solidarity with the friendly Lebanese people and the national Lebanese forces which struggle for Lebanon's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

FAVORABLE CHANGES IN USSR-EGYPT RELATIONS SEEN

LD220710 Moscow TASS in English 0644 GMT 22 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 22 TASS -- "It is impossible to enumerate all projects built in Egypt with the assistance of Soviet specialists, as there are too many of them," the newspaper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA points out in an article devoted to the day of revolution, a national holiday of Egypt. But the biggest of them are particularly worth mentioning.

Egypt is a land of tourism. Foreign guests are shown its ancient gigantic pyramids, the temples in Luxor and other monuments of ancient civilisation. But nowadays on the tourist itinerary there is always a visit to the Aswan High Dam. On the crest of the dam there is a huge styled flower of Lotus, in whose stems run high speed lifts. This is a monument to Soviet-Egyptian cooperation. The monument is, certain, beautiful, but the best monument is the Aswan hydropower complex. As in the first place it has ensured stable and reliable irrigation of large areas of farmland.

Second, the acreage has been considerably enlarged. Water accumulated by means of the dam is enough to irrigate in the valley of the Nile additional 2.5 million feddans of land (one feddan is equal to 0.42 hectare).

"The electricity generated by Aswan saves for Egypt so much liquid fuel for thermal power plants that only this has repaid with much interest all spendings on the construction of the hydropower project," the newspaper notes. "Aswan has made it possible to bring electricity to thousands of villages."

"The July revolution has been greatly beneficial to the Egyptian people. But is has also become a permanent target of hatred on the part of the imperialist circles," the article says. "But neither aggressions, nor conspiracies could hamper the revolutionary advance of the country. During the years when Gamal Abdel Nasir was president a large-scale campaign was carried out to nationalise foreign banks and key branches of the economy. This provided the foundation for the state sector in the country's economy. It will be no exaggeration to say that the Soviet Union's assistance was of decisive significance in the development of Egypt's state sector."

"There have been favourable changes in Soviet-Egyptian relations recently," the newspaper points out. "One of them was the decision of the governments of the USSR and A.R.E. to renew an exchange of ambassadors. It must be hoped that transient factors will give place to the natural striving of the two great peoples for friendship and cooperation."

HUSAYN SPEAKS AT IRAQ REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

PM200921 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jul 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Address to the People"]

[Text] Baghdad, 17 Jul -- Iraqi President Saddam Husayn addressed the people on the occasion of the 16th anniversary of the country's revolution.

Since 1968, he stated, Iraq has achieved considerable success in all spheres of development. These achievements have resulted from the efforts of all Iraqi working people, who have become full-fledged masters of their country's natural resources. The president stressed that Iraq's movement along the path of progress and socioeconomic development will continue.

S. Husayn confirmed Iraq's desire to halt the war with Iran and achieve a just, peaceful settlement of the conflict. He emphasized that Iraq would welcome any serious initiatives aimed at establishing peace in the region.

PRAVDA EDITOR'S ACTIVITIES IN MOROCCO

PM201339 [Editorial report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian in its 18 July First Edition carries on page 4 a 200-word TASS report entitled "Congress Has Completed Its Work". The report, datelined Rabat, 17 July, covers the ending of the Fourth Congress of the Socialist Union of Popular Forces Party and notes that the congress was attended by more than 20 foreign delegations including the "CPSU's representative I.Ye. Vorozheykin, first deputy chief editor of PRAVDA."

The same edition of PRAVDA also carries on page 4 a 100-word TASS report datelined Rabat, 17 July, and entitled "Meeting in Rabat" which notes that a "meeting has been held here between Ali Yata, secretary general of the Party of Progress and Socialism, and other party leaders" and PRAVDA first deputy chief editor I. Ye. Vorozheykin.

ISRAELI LABOR PARTY SHARES LIKUD'S POLICIES

LD201153 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 20 Jul 84

[Excerpts] There will be elections to the Knesset in Israel in a few days. Rafail Moseyev, international affairs journalist, talks about the political atmosphere in the country on the eve of the elections:

[Moseyev] The forthcoming elections to the supreme legislative body, the Knesset, consisting of 120 deputies are extraordinary. They are the result of a government crisis which broke in March when Knesset deputies passed a majority vote of no confidence on the Likud ruling bloc.

The collapse of the ministerial cabinet headed by Shamir is far from fortuitous. In elevating terrorism to the status of state policy, the current government, despite world community protests and trampling of the elementary norms of human morality, is pursuing a course of aggression and of seizing other people's lands. The wreckless aggressive policy is a heavy burden on the shoulders of the working people.

Under these conditions, the so-called Labor Party's position is strengthened. It is led by Shimion Peres. In the opinion of many observers, it has a real chance of winning the coming elections. The Labor Party leaders condemn the extremism of Shamir and his accomplices during the election campaign; however, they go along with the adventurist course of the Likud bloc.

Taking their cue completely from Washington, its leaders refuse to have anything to do with the PLO and to recognize the rights of the Palestinians to set up their own independent state. In effect, they favor maintaining the illegal Israeli settlements on the West Bank of the Jordan River, and essentially support the perfidious aggression in Lebanon.

That is why, in the opinion of many Western observers, never before in the State of Israel's history have parliamentary elections been held in an atmosphere of such profound disappointment and pessimism.

USSR ANTISUBMARINE SHIP VISITS CAPE VERDE PORTS

PM201423 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Jul 84 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Visit by Soviet Ships"]

[Text] Mindelo, 17 Jul -- An official visit by the large antisubmarine ship, Admiral Yumashev, to the ports of Praia and Mindelo has developed into a vivid manifestation of friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Cape Verde.

Soviet sailors have been received with great cordiality. Members of the government, chiefs of national defense ministry administrations, party figures, heads of the diplomatic corps, and numerous representatives of the country's public have visited the ship. Friendly meetings have taken place between Soviet sailors and servicemen and militiamen. Accounts of the Soviet people's achievements in socialist building have provoked lively interest.

The commander of the voyage has had meetings with Honorio Chantre Fortes, Cape Verdian national defense minister, and Nelson (Atanavau) Santos, Praia's mayor, who expressed confidence that the visit would serve to further strengthen friendship and develop comprehensive relations between Cape Verde and the USSR.

HABRE DEMANDS UNACCEPTABLE TERMS FOR CHAD TALKS

PM201354 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Jul 84 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Unacceptable Terms"]

[Text] New York, 19 Jul -- The Habre regime is attempting to frustrate the holding of a conference on national reconciliation in Chad by putting forward obviously unacceptable conditions and procedural terms. According to AP reports, A. Korom, the Ndjamena government's secretary of state for foreign affairs, has demanded that the talks between Chad's military-political groups, to be held in Brazzaville, be organized as "a meeting between the government and its opponents."

On the other hand, the Ndjamena authorities are strongly advocating that France, the former colonial metropolis, should participate in the Brazzaville meeting. They also present Paris, which has sent interventionist troops to Chad, as an "interested party."

ETHIOPIAN DEFENSE MINISTER LAUDS SOVIET SUPPORT

PM230602 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jul 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "High Evaluation"]

[Text] Addis Ababa, 19 Jul -- The Soviet Union's active assistance to and moral support for Ethiopia in defending its revolutionary gains, freedom, and territorial integrity are of historic significance and are greatly appreciated by the people of our country, Tesfaye Gebre-Kidan, member of the Standing Committee of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, member of the Executive Committee of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, and Ethiopian national defense minister, stated here. The Soviet Union, he noted, gave us a helping hand when the revolution in Ethiopia was under grave threat from internal and external enemies whose actions were being directed by world reaction.

The CPSU and the Soviet state are in the vanguard of the forces of progress and peace in the world. Thanks to the USSR's consistent political course aimed at ensuring peace and preventing nuclear catastrophe, and thanks to the Soviet people's struggle against the forces of imperialism, many African countries have gained independence and have chosen the path of revolutionary transformations Tesfaye Gebre-Kidan pointed out.

USSR, DJIBOUTI PRESIDENT EXCHANGE CABLES

PM201419 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Holiday Congratulations"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has sent a telegram to Djibouti President Hassan Gouled Apidon, conveying congratulations and best wishes on the seventh anniversary of the proclamation of the country's independence to him and the Djibouti people.

In a reply telegram, the Djibouti president expressed sincere gratitude for the congratulations and in turn conveyed best wishes to the Soviet people.

The telegrams expressed hope that the friendly Soviet-Djibouti relations will continue to develop to the good of both countries' peoples and for the sake of lasting peace on earth.

U.S. ATTACKS ON NICARAGUA ELECTIONS HYPOCRITICAL

LD212242 Moscow TASS in English 1659 GMT 21 Jul 84

[Text] Washington July 21 TASS -- The elections in Nicaragua due to be held in November irritate to the extreme the U.S. Administration which does not like the state of things and the democratic gains in that country. The open hostility of Washington to the very idea of the free expression of the will of the Nicaraguan people has again been demonstrated by the official representatives of the White House and the Department of State Larry Speakes and Alan Romberg. They both hurriedly mumbled at a press conference trite allegations to the effect that the electoral process in Nicaragua whose policy is not subordinated to foreign diktat could not ensure "free and honest elections". Earlier similar malicious attacks on the process taking place in Nicaragua were made by President Reagan.

Thus, Washington has arrogated itself the right to sit in judgement on a whole nation and openly interferes in the internal affairs of an independent country. The reasoning might be like this: If anything is not in conformity with American standards, the United States should interfere and straighten things out. Isn't it an example of the policy of state terrorism adopted by the incumbent U.S. Administration? It is those who backed till the last moment the Nicaraguan dictator Somoza, who are trying today to do away with the Sandinista revolution using the remnants of the Somoza rabble and the CIA as their proxies, that are the most ardent advocates of "democracy" in Nicaragua. Naturally, they have in mind democracy American style which can be observed today in Chile, Paraguay, Honduras and El Salvador, "democracy" which is imposed by most corrupted and gory regimes.

They favour the "democracy" which includes conspiracies, armed interventions, political assassinations and attempts on the lives of political figures made not only abroad but also in the U.S. itself.

It is the administration which has soiled its reputation by "Reagangate" -- a grave political scandal brought about by the abuse and unseemly machinations of Reagan's team at the peak of the 1980 electoral campaign, that holds forth today about "free and honest elections" and sits in judgement on the electoral process in Nicaragua.

In this situation the best thing would be to remember one's own faults instead of denouncing others. It is common knowledge that the elections in the U.S. on all the levels involve a number of illegal and unseemly methods, including the buying of votes, the forging of ballot-papers and blackmail. Money has become the main lever at U.S. elections, the U.S. newspaper NEWSDAY points out in this connection. Money is more important than the intellect, abilities or merits of the candidates, since with the help of money it is easy to create the necessary image of all those qualities and present them to the electorate in the appropriate way, the newspaper writes.

ORTEGA SEES THREAT OF U.S. INTERVENTION

LD212118 Moscow TASS in English 1343 GMT 21 Jul 84

[Text] Managua July 21 TASS -- TASS correspondents Sergey Gorbunov and Oleg Kolesnikov report: The danger of an American intervention in Nicaragua is becoming ever more real, Daniel Ortega, member of the National Leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and coordinator of the steering council of the National Reconstruction Government of Nicaragua, told a press conference here. He said that the American Administration is mulling over plans for fighting a "blitzkrieg" against Nicaragua with the use of U.S. air and naval forces as well as the armies of obedient Central American regimes. These planes provide, in particular, for sending U.S. warplanes to bomb important facilities and landing an American assault party on Nicaraguan territory.

It is not ruled out, Daniel Ortega said, that, hoping for a walkover, the Reagan administration will try to launch an overt war against Nicaragua even before presidential elections in the United States. A large U.S. naval squadron led by the aircraft-carrier John F. Kennedy has already been moved to Nicaraguan shores, preparations are under way for new American maneuvers in Honduras where hordes of C.I.A.-hired mercenaries are being amassed in the immediate vicinity of the Nicaraguan border, and provocative forays against Nicaragua are continuing from Costa Rican territory.

Even before he came to power, the incumbent U.S. President had made no bones about admitting his intentions to do everything to stifle the Sandinist popular revolution, Daniel Ortega said. After occupying the president seat, Reagan immediately unleashed aggression against Nicaragua. Having failed to achieve military successes, the C.I.A.'s mercenaries have now embarked on a new plan of subversive activities. In their bid to destabilize the Sandinist revolution they are attacking factories and cooperatives, burning down schools and hospitals, and destroying agricultural and road-building machines. Nicaragua, Daniel Ortega said, is fully entitled to do everything to defend its sacred borders. In this connection he stressed the determination of the Nicaraguan Government to carry on efforts to bolster the country's defenses, in particular, to set up its own air force.

The coordinator of the steering council of the Nicaraguan Government specially noted the government's desire to do everything to foil Washington's militarist plans and achieve peace in Central America. In this connection he gave a positive assessment to the activities of the "Contadora Group" to find peaceful solutions to the problems of the region.

Daniel Ortega then stressed that Nicaragua stands for bilateral dialogue with the United States in order to normalize relations between the two countries. If Washington also wants this sincerely, he said, it is high time it took corresponding practical steps. But the reality, alas, has so far been different.

U.S. ROLE IN BOLIVIAN COUP ATTEMPT SURFACING

LD181958 Moscow TASS in English 1929 GMT 18 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 18 TASS -- TASS correspondent Ruslan Knyazev writes:

As more details come to light of the abortive coup staged in Bolivia late in June, it becomes ever more difficult for official Washington to conceal its participation in that criminal action. The U.S. television network NBC reported on Tuesday that members of the staff of the U.S. State Department had to confirm that those who had kidnapped Bolivian President Hernan Zuazo had been financed and trained by the United States. This refers to a special police unit, "Leopard", trained by Americans. According to the Bolivian weekly ALTERNATIVE, the plans of the putsch, which envisaged the kidnapping of the head of state and the seizure of power by military plotters, had been approved by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

In the light of these facts the awkward pronouncements of the U.S. foreign policy department that thugs from "Leopard" were trained by advisers from the United States not for the purpose of overthrowing the Bolivian Government but for the stepping up of the campaign to combat the spread of cocaine cannot convince even the most gullible.

Moreover, the "Bolivian version" was the latest, but not the only example of state terrorism of the Washington administration in Latin America. Practically the entire history of the region this century is above all the history of the interference of the United States in the affairs of Latin American countries.

The interference was conducted in different methods, under different pretexts, but its essence was always crude diktat of the "northern neighbour" which was imposing on Latin Americans reactionary regimes suiting Washington.

Suffice it to recall that the preparation for the plot in Chile against the lawful government of President Salvador Allende was started by the Washington administration through the American ITT monopoly, and that the military coup in that country which resulted in the establishment of the Pinochet dictatorship had been started with a mutiny of the fleet which took part in joint exercises with the United States Navy. The backbone of plotter officers who were overthrowing democratic regimes in Latin America had underwent training in American military schools in the Panama Canal Zone.

All this is well known in Latin American countries and the inglorious failure of the recent venture of American agents in Bolivia is evidence of the fact that peoples of the region are learning the lessons of history quite well.

URUGUAY, USSR SIGN OIL AGREEMENT IN MOSCOW

PY181358 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2343 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow, 17 Jul (EFE) -- In Moscow today, the USSR and Uruguay signed an agreement whereby the USSR will provide to Uruguay 5,000 barrels of oil daily during 6-month periods. [sentence as received] The agreement was proposed by the Uruguayan Government and it implies a resumption of Soviet oil exports to Uruguay after Moscow's withdrawal from the international oil market 20 years ago. The agreement was signed by Heber Pampillo, president of the National Administration of Fuels, Alcohol and Portland Cement, and by Vladimir Morozov, general director of the Soviet Soyuznefteeksport oil importing-exporting company.

The Uruguayan delegation arrived in Moscow on Monday and it will stay until Saturday.

The agreement is considered "extremely important" for Motevideo's commercial opening toward Moscow.

ARGENTINA MEETS WITH UK ON FALKLANDS ISSUE

LD190055 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 18 Jul 84

[Text] Representatives of Britain and Argentina started a meeting in Berne, Switzerland, on Wednesday to negotiate the problem of the Falkland or the Malvinas Islands. These are the first British-Argentine official talks since the 1982 armed conflict over the islands.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE POLITBURO MEETS 19 JULY

LD191727 Moscow TASS in English 1705 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 19 TASS -- The Soviet Union will further use its political weight and moral authority for enhancing the role of the United Nations Organization as the most important instrument of strengthening international security, peace and cooperation among the peoples of the whole world. This was stressed at the regular meeting of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU, which examined the results of the meetings and talks of Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, USSR foreign minister, with Javier Perez de Cuellar, U.N. secretary general.

The meeting has approved the results of the talks of Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, with Chan Si, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. It has been pointed out that the Soviet Union attaches much significance to further perfecting and deepening all aspects of cooperation between our countries, has supported and will continue supporting the fraternal Kampuchean people in building a new life and in the defence of its revolutionary gains.

The Political Bureau has discussed information about the meeting in Prague of secretaries of the central committees of the Communist and workers' parties of the socialist countries on ideological and international issues and a report by Mikhail Gorbachev, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, on his talk with Louis van Geyt, chairman of the Communist Party of Belgium.

The Political Bureau has examined the question of the tasks of the party organizations in connection with the holding of report and election meetings at the trade unions. As was pointed out at the meeting, the upcoming report and election campaign in this country's largest public organization should serve towards a steady growth of the initiative of the trade unions in the discharge of their versatile functions. Special attention has been attracted to the need for creating an atmosphere of businesslike criticism and selfcriticism, perfection of the public nature, style and form of trade union activities.

A decision of the Central Committee of the CPSU and the USSR Council of Ministers has been endorsed for a further stepping up of research in the field of chemistry and technology of production pesticides, which is one of the most effective means of plant protection.

The meeting of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU has examined and passed decisions on some other issues of home and foreign policy.

Further Report

PM231215 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jul 84 First Edition p 1

["At the CPSU Central Committee Politburo"]

[Text] At its latest meeting the CPSU Central Committee Politburo examined the issue of the party organization tasks in connection with holding report-back meetings and elections in trade unions.

As was noted at the meeting, the forthcoming report-back and election campaign of the country's public organization with the largest mass participation is a major event in the life of Soviet society. It serves the steady growth of trade union initiative in the fulfilling of their multifaceted functions, the raising of the responsibility of the trade union committees and economic organs for fulfillment of production plans, the development of socialist competition, the observance of collective contracts, the creation of the appropriate working, living, and leisure conditions for workers, and the full implementation of the provisions of the law on labor collectives. Special attention has been devoted to the need for active participation by trade union members in report-back and election meetings and conferences, the creation of an atmosphere of businesslike criticism and self-criticism, the perfecting of public principles, the style and forms of trade union work, and the strict observance of the requirements of intra-trade union democracy.

The Politburo has instructed the central committees of the Communist Parties of the Union republics, the kray, oblast, town, and rayon committees of the party, the primary party organizations, to give the utmost help to councils and committees of the trade unions in carrying out the report-back and election campaign, seeking to further raise the labor and political activity of the workers, employees, and collective farmers and their public organizations in solving the tasks facing the country.

It was stressed that the Communists elected to trade union bodies should be exemplary in carrying out their public duties, should provide an example of a principled and persistent attitude in the struggle for the interests of the working people, and the struggle to raise the welfare of the people and strengthen the economic and defense might of our homeland.

The Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee expressed confidence that the report-back meetings and elections to the trade union organizations would be a genuine review of the work of this very important link in the political system of Soviet society, would raise even higher the role and significance of the trade unions as a Leninist school of administration, management, and communism.

A decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers was adopted. It is aimed at further broadening scientific research in the sphere of the chemistry and technology of production of new pesticides, which are one of the most effective means of plant protection.

The Politburo considered the results of the meetings and conversations between Comrades Chernenko and Gromyko and Perez de Cuellar, the UN secretary-general. In this connection it was stressed once again that the USSR will continue to use its political weight and moral authority to enhance the role of the United Nations as a most important instrument for strengthening international security, peace, and cooperation among the peoples of our planet.

Approval was given to the results of Comrade Tikhonov's talks with Chan Si, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. It was noted that the USSR attaches great importance to further improving and deepening all aspects of cooperation between our countries, and has supported and will continue to support, the fraternal Kampuchean people in the building of a new life and in the defense of its revolutionary gains.

The Politburo discussed a report on the Prague meeting of secretaries of central committees of the communist and workers' parties of the socialist countries on ideological and international questions, as well as Comrade Gorbachev's report on his conversation with Van Geyt, the chairman of the Belgian Communist Party.

The session of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo considered and adopted decisions on certain other questions of domestic and foreign policy.

DEFENSE MINISTER USTINOV ARRIVES IN ARKHANGELSK

PM201340 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Jul 84 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "For Festivities in Severodvinsk"]

[Text] Arkhangelsk, 19 Jul -- Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, arrived in Arkhangelsk today. He will take part in festivities to mark the presentation of the Order of Lenin to the city of Severodvinsk.

D.F. Ustinov was welcomed at the airport by P.M. Telepnev, first secretary of the Arkhangelsk Obkom; Oblispolkom Chairman V.M. Tretyakov; Colonel General B.V. Snetkov, commander of the Leningrad Military District; Admiral A.P. Mikhaylovskiy, commander of the Red Banner Northern Fleet; A.I. Gromoglasov, first secretary of the Severodvinsk Gorkom; and representatives of the public.

Presents Order of Lenin

LD201725 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 20 Jul 84

[Text] The town of Severodvinsk has been awarded the Order of Lenin for the services of the working people in years of the Great Patriotic War and for successes achieved in economic and cultural construction.

Today, in the new drama theater building on the shore of the White Sea, a solemn session was held devoted to the conferment of the highest state award. A presidium of honor, consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo led by Comrade Chernenko, was selected with enthusiasm.

At the session, warmly greeted by those gathered, Marshal of the Soviet Union Comrade Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR minister of defense, spoke.

[Begin Ustinov recording] On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers, permit me to cordially congratulate you, the participants in this solemn session and all the inhabitants of Severodvinsk, on this award. [applause]

With deep emotion, I am carrying out this mission of honor and conveying to you a communist greeting and war congratulations, with wishes for new labor successes, well-being, and happiness from Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. [applause]

Severodvinsk, compared to the other towns of the White Sea coastal region, is still very young. But despite this, its sons and daughters have inscribed numerous pages in the heroic annals of the homeland. On 21 June 1941, when the peaceful toil of the Soviet people was interrupted by Hitlerite Germany's perfidious attack, the people of Severodvinsk rose to the defense of the homeland together with the entire country. The people of Severodvinsk also made this contribution to victory. They fought courageously in the ranks of the Army and Navy and worked unstintingly for the front at their lathes, at the dockside, and at sea. [applause]

When the war ended, Severodvinsk grew and prospered together with the rest of the country. The Severodvinsk of today is a highly-developed industrial center. Driving along its streets, one has a feeling of great satisfaction. It has extended far beyond its previous limits and become beautiful, modern, and convenient for work and living. The people of Severodvinsk can rightfully take pride in their town.

On this festive day, we consider all our successes, all our life in light of the decisions of the party and the work of all the Soviet people. The party's long-term economic strategy and its political course, drafted by the 26th CPSU Congress and creatively developed at subsequent central committee plenums, are being unswervingly and consistently implemented. Year by year the homeland becomes richer and stronger. Its defense might grows stronger.

The efforts of the party and the people today are directed at resolving such cardinal tasks as activating all processes to perfect developed socialism, enhance the efficiency of the national economy, improve ideological work, and further strengthen the positions of the Soviet Union in the world arena. The Communist Party and all the Soviet people are advancing to meet the coming 27th CPSU Congress, the preparation for which calls forth a new surge of labor enthusiasm and creative activity by the masses.

In Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's speeches at the February and April CPSU Central Committee Plenums, and at his meeting with the workers of the Moscow Serp i Molot Metalworks, and in other speeches by him, the most important spheres of the multifaceted creative work of the party and the Soviet people are embraced, and ways to resolve the key problems of the present and future are made specific. The work of the party, administrative, and economic organs, and of public organizations, both central and local, is now directed at the successful completion of the 11th 5-Year Plan, at reaching new frontiers in economic, social, and cultural development.

The increase in the people's well-being, the flourishing of the state and the reliable defense of the peaceful labor of our people -- these are the things which inspire the Soviet worker. In the process, the material interest should not be overlooked either, of course. It is well known that of late the strengthening of discipline, order, and the level of organization in work have had a noticeable effect. But it is necessary to go further, to adhere persistently to the line which aims at intensive factors of growth. The results of production should increase faster than its outlays. This is an axiom of efficiency in the economy.

Comrades! We have to resolve the tasks of the country's internal development in the complex conditions of the international situation. The foreign-policy activity of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, now as in the past, is aimed at guaranteeing a sound peace on earth and at averting the threat of war and nuclear disaster. Our peace-loving course contrasts with the aggressive course of the United States toward establishing world supremacy, and above all at attaining military superiority over the USSR and the other countries of the Warsaw Pact. The United States and NATO are ceaselessly building up nuclear and conventional weapons. The imperialists are striving at all costs to upset the military-strategic balance which has been established in the world, and pursue a policy of diktat, a policy from a position of strength toward us.

Their hopes, however, are in vain. The Soviet Union will never permit supremacy over itself. Military-strategic parity between socialism and capitalism now serves as an important factor in deterring aggressors and maintaining peace.

It has been achieved by our people and the peoples of the countries of the socialist community at the cost of considerable efforts and resources and we will do all to guarantee it. Let no one have any doubt about that. [applause]

The growing threat of war stemming from the aggressive circles of imperialism and the active military preparations of the United States and NATO require that we display high vigilance, closely watch the intrigues of the enemies of peace, be fully armed and, as they say, constantly keep our powder dry. The staff exercise that has just been held involving troops and naval forces of the Soviet armed services, was a review of the combat readiness of the Armed Forces. It showed that the men of the Army and Navy, closely rallied around the Communist Party and boundlessly devoted to the motherland, are persistently mastering modern combat equipment and soldierly skills. The officers and men of the units and warships who took part in the exercise demonstrated an increased level of training in the field, in the air, and at sea. As they approach the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War, guided by the decision of the CPSU Central Committee on this question, the men of the Soviet Army and Navy will continue to perfect their combat skills. The mighty combat potential of the USSR Armed Forces is no threat to anybody. All expansionist features, whatever they might be, are alien to our military doctrine. Its character is exclusively defensive. It is confined to the tasks of defending revolutionary gains and the peaceful labor of the Soviet people and our friends and allies.

Comrades, under the leadership of the Communist Party, the Soviet Union is proceeding confidently toward a better future. You, the people of Severodvinsk, are also making a weighty contribution to the construction of communism in the USSR. Your military and labor achievements have been noted for their true worth by the homeland. [applause] [end recording]

[Announcer] Comrade Ustinov read out the decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on awarding the town of Severodvinsk the Order of Lenin and, to stormy applause, pinned the award to the town's banner.

Comrade (Gromoglasov), first secretary of the Severodvinsk Gorkom; Admiral Comrade Mikhaylovskiy, commander of the Red Banner Northern Fleet; Comrade Telepnev, first secretary of the Arkhangelsk Obkom; others spoke at the meeting.

The participants in the solemn meeting enthusiastically adopted a greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee and to Comrade Chernenko.

Ends Visit, Leaves for Moscow

LD211207 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 21 Jul 84

[Text] Marshal of the Soviet Union Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, was in Arkhangelsk Oblast 19-21 July. He took part in the festivities marking the presentation of the Order of Lenin to the town of Severodvinsk.

During his stay there Comrade Ustinov met with party and local government officials of Arkhangelsk and Severodvinsk, visited a number of industrial enterprises and production projects under construction, looked around new construction sites in Severodvinsk, and familiarized himself with the organization of production and the way the program for the social development of labor collectives is being fulfilled.

During conversations with workers, engineers and technicians Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov inquired into the conditions of their work and leisure time. There was a detailed discussion of the progress being made in the implementation of socialist pledges. The working people noted that the search for additional reserves to enhance labor productivity, reduce the costs of production, and save resources had intensified at their enterprises. They assured him that they would make every effort to honorably fulfill the decisions of the 26th party congress and the subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and the targets of the 11th 5-Year Plan, and to usher in the 27th party congress in a worthy manner.

Comrade Ustinov left Arkhangelsk for Moscow today.

ALIYEV ATTENDS MARITIME FLEET MEETING

LD202153 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 20 Jul 84

[Text] A solemn meeting which took place today at the House of Unions' Hall of Columns was devoted to the 60th anniversary of the USSR Maritime Fleet. In the presidium were Comrade Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; fleet veterans; and winners in the socialist competition. A report was given by Comrade Guzhenko, minister of the Maritime Fleet.

Recalling the brightest pages of the industry's development, he stressed that the successes achieved by sea transport are the result of the Leninist party's correct and farsighted leadership of the national economy. Those taking part in the meeting gave assurances that they will do everything to successfully fulfill the 11th 5-Year Plan and raise the efficiency and quality of work.

SHEVARDNADZE ADDRESSES PARTY ACTIVISTS IN GEORGIA

LD220225 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 21 Jul 84

[Text] At a meeting of party activists in Georgia today there was discussion of ways of raising the responsibility of the republic's party, administrative, economic, and public organizations for timely and thorough examination of letters and applications of working people, per instruction by Comrade Chernenko.

Speaking at the meeting, Comrade Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Communist Party of Georgia Central Committee, and other speakers noted that letters from citizens to the republic's leading bodies were a barometer of public opinion, making it possible to take fuller consideration of the opinion of the masses in carrying out many vital tasks.

Analyzing the style of work with letters and oral appeals from working people, the participants in the meeting noted shortcomings and omissions. It was stressed that not one signal of negative phenomena, in particular mismanagement, profligacy, falsification of accounts, should remain without principled assessment. Speaking at the meeting was Comrade Yakovlev, head of the Letters Department of the CPSU Central Committee.

SHEVARDNADZE ADDRESSES TBILISI DOSAAF CONFERENCE

LD202157 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 20 Jul 84

[Text] A republican DOSAAF aktiv conference was held in Tbilisi today. Its participants discussed the tasks of the military-patriotic education of young people and their preparation for service in the USSR Armed Forces.

The conference was addressed by Comrade Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Georgian CP.

AUCCTU SECRETARY ON AUGUST REPORTS, ELECTIONS

LD201433 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 20 Jul 84

[Text] The latest report-back and election campaign begins in the country's trade unions in August. Comrade Provatorov, AUCCTU secretary, has spoken about its aims and objectives. He stressed that this campaign will take place at an important stage of the work to complete the 11th 5-Year Plan during a period of direct preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress. Conferences and meetings will take stock of results and define tasks for the forthcoming period at all echelons, ranging from trade union groups to oblast and kray trade union councils. Elections to leading bodies will be held. The examination of the issue of report-backs and elections within trade unions by the meeting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo was a new manifestation of the Communist Party's concern for the largest organization of working people. A most important task during the campaign will be to publicize experience which has been built up and to outline measures to eliminate shortcomings. A foremost place at meetings and conferences will be taken by questions having to do with the fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges during the current year and the 5-year period as a whole, and achievement of an above-plan increase in labor productivity and a reduction of output costs.

The organization of socialist competition and publicizing and disseminating advanced methods are very important functions of the trade unions. It is essential to ensure that all trade union organizations and economic managers pay increased attention to the resolution of social issues. The work practices of trade union organizations now that the law on labor collectives is in force are to be comprehensively analyzed. The trade unions regard their task as being to ensure that the report-backs and elections are a genuine review of their work.

TU TASKS IN REPORT, ELECTION CAMPAIGN NOTED

LD222158 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 22 Jul 84

[From the *Vremya* newscast; studio commentary by political observer Viktor Beketov]

[Text] Hello, Comrades. The Soviet trade unions are the largest mass association of people in the labor forces. 135 million people are in their ranks; hence, the broad scale of the forthcoming report-back and election campaign, which is to embrace all subdivisions, from trade union groups to oblast and kray trade union councils. In all, more than 4.5 million report-back and election meetings and conferences will be held in the period from August of this year to January of next year, the dates chosen for the campaign by the AUCCTU.

It is the gratifying duty and difficult peculiarity of the trade unions that they must deal with an immense variety of issues of production and social life, and a very intricate complex of worries large and small. People approach the trade union committee with matters of the brigade, with problems of leisure time, and with everyday needs which arise in every family. It is difficult to give one thing preference over another; everything is equally important and necessary. For that reason, at the report-back and election meetings the activities of the trade union organs must be examined broadly and from all sides, taking into account the whole range of tasks they face.

As was observed at the regular session of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the forthcoming report-back and election campaign must serve to enhance the responsiblity of trade union committees for fulfillment of production plans, development of socialist completion, observance of collective contracts, creation of suitable conditions for the labor, everyday life, and leisure of workers, and the fullest possible implementation of the provisions of the Law on Labor Collectives.

In the course of report-backs and elections, it is important to create an atmosphere of businesslike criticism and self-criticism, to improve the public and the style and forms of trade union work, and strictly observe intra-union democracy.

The preparations for and holding of the report-back and election campaign provide an opportunity for the members of the trade union to once again make an exacting analysis of the activities of the elected organs, and their participation in the production and educational work of collectives. For example, it is very important to strive for further expansion of the brigade form of organization and incentives for labor, for introduction of financial autonomy and subcontracting, and for more productive use of working time. Here it is important not to lose sight of the collectives which are lagging, and to render them specific help in use of front-ranking methods of work, and in strengthening labor discipline and raising the quality of output produced. Issues connected with fuller satisfaction of people's requests and requirements, and with strengthening their health, must be examined with special attention. Persistence and adherence to principle must be displayed in defending the legitimate interests and rights of working people. The party's demand for strict observance of the principle of social justice, and of encouragement of every person in accordance with his labor contribution to the common cause, must become an obligatory norm for trade union organizations.

The report-back and election campaign will begin in August. Thatmeans there remains very little time to prepare, and one must have a completely serious attitude toward the matter. In accordance with the instruction from the Central Committee Politburo, party organizations will give trade union councils and committees every possible help. There is no doubt but that the report-backs and elections in the trade union organizations will enhance even further the role and significance of the trade unions as a Leninist school of administration, management, and communism.

KOMSOMOL HEAD MISHIN TALKS ON KOMSOMOL'S ROLE

AU191730 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 13/15 Jul 84 p 3

[Interview given by Viktor Mishin, member of the Supreme Soviet Presidium and first secretary of the Komsomol, to Waldemar Mickiewicz: "A School of Toughness and Valor" -- date, place not given]

[Excerpts] [Mickiewicz] CPSU General Secretary Konstantin Chernenko stressed at the conference of the Komsomol secretaries in the Soviet Army and Navy that it was necessary to increase the Komsomol's role in the ideopolitical education of young people. What new tasks is your organization tackling in this connection?

[Mishin] The speech in question and the CPSU Central Committee's Resolution "On Further Efforts To Improve the Party Leadership of the Komsomol and To Increase Its Role in Educating Young People" are historic documents, which include a profound analysis of the Komsomol activities under the present conditions, a description of the role and place of the Komsomol in perfecting a developed socialist society, and a list of the tasks facing the Komsomol and all young people.

These documents stress particularly strongly Lenin's idea that the party's leading role vis-a-vis the youth movement is both the basic condition for and a guarantee of handing over revolutionary traditions and values to coming generations. The CPSU consistently observes this principle and, at the same time, stresses the independent role of the Komsomol as a sociopolitical organization. As V.I. Lenin said "without complete independence young people are unable to train good specialists from among themselves and to prepare themselves for the task of further developing socialism." K. Chernenko said that this Leninist precept is as valid now as when it was first made.

What are the party's tasks for young people? The primary task is to increase the Komsomol's role in young people's Communist education and to expand Komsomol's role in young people's Communist education and to expand Komsomol's participation in decision-making in the area of the country's political and socioeconomic questions.

Under changing conditions new tasks require a new approach. That is why the party stresses the need to improve the forms, style, and methods of work, and the Komsomol itself. First, we should be bolder in searching for new and original methods of influencing young people. Second, these methods should be really modern and should cater to young people's growing material and spiritual needs. Third, when selecting various methods of work, we should make fuller allowances for the specifics of the individual age groups and for differences in education and interests.

We should be even more uncompromising in suppressing formalism in the performance of our organization. It is unfortunate that formalism continues to rear its head here and there because it is a very dangerous disease for every living sociopolitical organization.

Summing up, we can say -- in K. Chernenko's words -- that we are critical in reviewing the present forms of our work and that we are making a decisive turn toward the daily organizational and educational work that is reliable.

[Mickiewicz] The World Festival of Youth and Students will be held in Moscow next year. How do you judge its significance for the international youth movement?

[Mishin] The Komsomol takes the view that what is most important in the present international situation is to extend the anti-imperialist traditions of the festival movement and to rally the world's young generation to the struggle against the threat of nuclear catastrophe. It is worth noting that no previous festival has been prepared under such complicated international conditions. Washington has proclaimed a "crusade" against socialism and, blinded by anticommunism, is seeking an open confrontation in all spheres of life, forgetting that in the nuclear era it is impossible to view the world only from the narrow angle of its own selfish interests.

Under such circumstances all peoples and every inhabitant of our planet should comprehend the existing danger in real terms, in order to unite efforts in the struggle for their existence.

We believe that the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students has been appointed to play an important role in uniting the broadest segments of world youth in the struggle for the right to live and for a future without wars.

As for the position of the Leninist Komsomol, I wish to stress the following main feature of our preparations: The festival should be an event with an obvious antiwar and anti-imperialist image, as demanded by the central problem of present international life -- the problem of war and peace.

The festival will be held on the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascist Germany and militaristic Japan, and this, I think, will increase its antiwar significance. We think the festival should demonstrate that world youth is against war, which is natural because the festival movement has always been anti-imperialist.

I think that during the festival the world youth will have extensive opportunities to give international support to the struggle waged by peoples and youth for national, social, [spoleczne] political, social [socjalne], and economic liberation. This is all the more important since we can now observe how imperialism is making successive attempts to destablize the situation in various regions of the world and to crush national liberation movements.

The United Nations has proclaimed 1985 as the International Year of Youth. We hope that during the festival constructive discussions will be held about the most important socioeconomic problems of young people and about their participation in public life. We think that it is possible to contribute to solving the problems facing the International Year of Youth.

The Komsomol is in favor of open and extensive discussions during the festival among young people representing various political, philosophical, and religious views because such discussions will be helpful to young people's joint activities, especially against militarism and imperialism, and will once again demonstrate that, despite political and ideological differences, young people not only want to know how to live in peace, but also to constructively cooperate on the most important international issues.

As for participants in the festival, we think that their political base could be as it was during the 11th Festival in Havana, which, as you know, gathered representatives of some 2,000 youth and student organizations -- representatives who sincerely and practically supported the ideals of the festival and who shared its political aims and platform.

The Leninist Komsomol takes the view that the festival and the preparations for it will also afford great opportunities for invigorating ideopolitical work among young people in the socialist countries and for strengthening socialist patriotism and nternationalism.

[Mickiewicz] Days of Friendship Between Polish and Soviet Youth, which is being held n connection with the 40th anniversary of Poland's rebirth, is the biggest joint ndertaking of the Komsomol and our socialist youth unions in the recent years. ow do you appraise your cooperation with the Polish youth organizations? What are he prospects for this cooperation?

Mishin] Our cooperation is developing favorably. It is no accident that in 1982, or example, the contacts, at the central level alone, between the Komsomol and the ocialist unions of youth and students in the PPR, almost doubled and in 1983 tripled. e think that this year our cooperation will be even more extensive. This increase in ur contacts is a result of leadership efforts of the Polish youth organizations and he Komsomol to expand and intensify the links between our countries' young people.

Our cooperation is developing favorably, and we are seeking to increase its effective-ess. However, we still have a great deal to do in the sphere of the international ocialist labor competition between youth collectives, for example. We should seek o ensure that these direct contacts are even richer and more informal. The direct xchanges between the individual echelons of the Polish youth organizations and he Komsomol organizations have greatly increased in the recent months.

LENINGRAD OBKOM PLENUM DEBATES KOMSOMOL ACTIVITY

LD202054 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 20 Jul 84

[Text] A Leningrad Obkom Plenum today examined tasks concerning the CPSU Central Committee decision on the further improvement of the Komsomol party leadership and the increase of its role in the communist education of youth, and the speech of Comrade Chernenko on questions of party work with youth.

In a report presented by Comrade Zaykov, first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom, and in other speeches, it was noted that the work of the Leningrad Komsomol members can be seen in each new ship or unique turbine, in super-precise machine-tools, or the record work of agricultural workers. More than 30,000 young men and women, and more than 1,000 Komsomol youth teams have fulfilled the tasks of 4 years of the 5-year plan in honor of the 60th anniversary of Lenin's name being given to the Komsomol.

The organizations, it was said at the plenum, have to constantly improve the style and methods of the Komsomol leadership, penetrate deeper into the social processes taking place in the youth environment, and to differentially conduct the ideoeducational work among all strata of youth.

SOVIETS EXPERIENCE IMPROVED LIVING STANDARDS

LD201818 Moscow TASS in English 1642 GMT 20 Jul 84

["Steady and Stable Rise of Well-Being of Soviet People" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 20 TASS -- By TASS news analyst Pyotr Lidin.

According to statistical reports out recently, the well-being of Soviet people in the first six months of the current year was growing at planned rates and in some cases actually faster than planned. Wages and salaries of factory and office workers grew 2.4 percent as compared with the same period of 1983, while the incomes of collective farmers went up eight percent. The supply of basic foodstuffs, such as meat and milk, to the population improved. The turnover in retail trade and the amount of consumer services also increased. Large numbers of residential buildings, kindergartens, schools, hospitals and cultural centers were built.

Real incomes of Soviet people are steadily growing, on average doubling every 15 years. This gives the people the feeling of social optimism and confidence in their future.

The stable rise in the living standards of the population of the Soviet Union is due to the planned development of the Soviet socialist economy. Industry and agricultural production [words indistinct] developing in accordance with state plans. So does the national income, four-fifths of which are spent on improving the living standards of the Soviet people.

In five years the state will spend about 664 billion roubles (approximately 930 billion dollars) on social needs (education, medical service, pensions, etc.).

Let us remind one very important feature of the social and economic policy of the Soviet Union: The right to all types of medical service and rehabilitation of one's health, the right to study in any of the Soviet education establishments without exclusion as well as maintenance in old age -- all these are regarded in the U.S.S.R. as inalienable rights of every individual irrespective of his material status and contribution to the economic development of the country.

That is why these services are rendered to all Soviet people free of charge: The state pays for them.

The amount and the range of these services are steadily growing. So do the income of the Soviet people. In these three years the wages and salaries of many categories of workers and employees have gone up, the minimum sizes of all types of pensions have increased, the system of payment of state benefits to families with children has developed, and one-year-long paid maternity leaves were introduced. And the latest example: Starting from September 1, the Soviet Union is to raise [words indistinct] of teachers and other people employed in the general education system. Their salaries are to grow by one-third.

Let us recall that all this is happening in the conditions when retail prices of basic foodstuffs and essential manufactured goods remain stable, tax and credit interest rates are unchanged and rents remain the same as in 1928.

Further Report

LD212136 Moscow TASS in English 1256 GMT 21 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 21 TASS -- The average monthly wages and salaries of Soviet factory and office workers went up 2.4 percent and the earnings of farmers eight percent in the first six months of 1984, as against the same period last year, while the prices of essential consumer goods were stable and rent and transport fares also remained unchanged, the USSR Central Statistical Board reported today.

Their wages and salaries are the main but not at all the only source of income of the Soviet people who also draw benefits from social consumption funds which grew by 2.7 billion roubles in the first six months of the year to total 67 billion roubles. It is thanks to these funds which are mostly formed from appropriations from the state budget and deductions from enterprises' profits that the Soviet people enjoy all kinds of education, medical care and other services for free.

In the first half of the year pay was increased to farmers in the Russian Federation, Belorussia and Kazakhstan (a Soviet republic in Central Asia). Besides, livestock farmers in the Ukraine, the Russian Federation, Belorussia, the Baltic republics and a number of other Soviet constituent republics had their long-service bonuses increased.

Thanks to increased government outlays students at boarding schools had their living and studying conditions improved. Low-income families were fully relieved of payments for the stay of their children at such schools.

Young families with children were granted an opportunity to draw an interest-free loan for improving their living conditions and fitting out their homes.

Thanks to the growth of incomes the deposits of Soviet people in savings banks increased by a total of 5.8 billion roubles. The domestic trade turnover grew by 5.1 percent.

A total of 640,000 apartments were built in the first six months of 1984.

POPULATION REACHES 275 MILLION ON 1 JUL

LD212044 Moscow TASS in English 1240 GMT 21 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 21 TASS -- The population of the Soviet Union amounted to 275 million by July 1, this year. This was reported by the Central Statistical Board of the USSR today.

DEPUTY TRADE MINISTER ON RETAIL TRADE SERVICES

LD221345 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 22 Jul 84

["Remarks" by USSR First Deputy Trade Minister Petr Kondrashov; date, place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] The workers of our industry face great and responsible tasks. We must further improve trade services to the population, considerably increase sales of goods, and take decisive measures to eliminate the shortcomings that still exist in our work.

In recent years, the income of the Soviet people has increased and the production of consumer goods has gone up. Their range is expanding and quality is improving. Sales of meat and meat products, butter, eggs, vegetables, fruit, and also clothes, furniture, refrigerators, clocks, and watches, television sets, and tape recorders have gone up. At the same time demand for certain goods, including stock-farming products, cotton fabrics and articles made from them, leather footwear, and a number of other articles is not yet fully being met. As the market is saturated with goods, the population makes increasingly high demands for the expansion of the range of goods and the improvement of quality. This is quite natural.

The increased demands of shoppers oblige trade workers especially to maintain a better and more detailed awareness of demand for goods. They also oblige industry to respond to changes in demand more rapidly and efficiently. Yet is has to be said that our partners who manufacture consumer goods often do not take demand into consideration and frequently turn out yesterday's goods. This applies to such industrial enterprises as, for instance, the Lvov Elektron Production Association, the Minsk Gorizont Production Association, the Gorkiy and Vitebsk Television Works and the Baku Radio Works.

Industrial ministries whose products were not purchased at the trade fairs are now taking measures to replace their range. We must resolutely and consistently exercise our rights in dealing with suppliers.

The sale of the main bulk of cultural, consumer and domestic goods, as well as light industrial products, is concentrated today in large specialized shops, department stores and shopping centers. It is only in shops such as these that shoppers can be presented with an extensive range of goods. A greater variety of services can be offered here, and trade workers are better able to exercise their professional skills.

The first shops selling new and particularly fashionable goods have appeared. Such shops have opened in Alma-Ata, Vilnius, Kishinev, Dushanbe, Ashkhabad, Tallinn, Tashkent and other towns. Specialized department stores selling goods for young people are also being developed. In this case the goal is to purposefully work with industrial enterprises to shape the taste of young men and women.

We are frequently and justly criticized for shortcomings that evoke reproaches from shoppers. The level of services does not yet always meet present requirements; trade does not always actively influence production plans; consumer demand is still poorly investigated; and goods and services are not always advertized with imagination and vigor.

I want to take this opportunity to appeal to workers in the industry to improve the organization of the trade process itself and make broader and more effective use of progressive experience. Above all, I have in mind such systems as single pay areas [yedinyy uzel rascheta] in shops that do not sell food. When service is organized in this manner, the customer only needs to go to one cashier and does not have to pay for goods at several departmental cashiers.

This saves a considerable amount of time, significantly increases the volume of traffic shops can handle, and releases additional shop space for the display of goods. We already have experience in this in a number of towns -- Yaroslavl, Chernigov, Kostroma, Kemerovo, enterprises in Ryazan Oblast and Penza. Of course, self-service will be developed further.

As distinct from the sales of goods at reduced prices, which used to be the practice, I can say that seasonal sales are a way of selling goods that were not sold at the height of the season. The goods are well made and are of perfectly good quality. The experience of holding such sales in March and April showed that where shops were well prepared for them, now underway for sales of the spring and summer range of goods. These will start in September. It is important to take into consideration the organizational shortcomings that occurred in the spring, and to do everything necessary to ensure that the next sales are better organized. To this end, it is necessary to open markets and fairs on a broader scale and to allocate the best sales areas in shops.

BAYBAKOV, GORBACHEV ADDRESS ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

LD201551 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 20 Jul 84

[Text] A conference of leaders of ministries and departments of the USSR, and of the USSR Academy of Sciences was held today in the CPSU Central Committee, at which the question of the course of development of the draft of the main directions of the USSR's economic and social development for the 12th 5-Year Plan period and the longer term was discussed in light of the provisions of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

A report was heard from Comrade Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, and Comrade Ministers Yezhevskiy, Kazanets, Konarev, Lomako, Mayorets, Mesyats, Solovyev, Tarasov, and Fedorov spoke.

Comrade Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, spoke at the conference.

Main attention was devoted to strengthening work on the intensification of the economy and raising its efficiency and, on this basis, the further growth of the people's prosperity. The conference stressed the need to speed up scientific-technological progress, labor productivity growth, the reduction of output costs, the raising of returns from capital investments, a decisive improvement in the use of operating production potential, and saving material resources and mobilizing all reserves.

The participants in the conference accorded great importance to the solution of the following tasks: raising development rates and improving the balanced nature of the national economy, more rapid growth of machine-building and other branches, determining scientific-technical progress, expansion of consumer goods, and improvement in the quality of all forms of output.

Measures were mapped out to raise the level of work of planning bodies, ministries and departments, and scientific organizations for the successful completion of the 11th 5-Year Plan period and the development of intense tasks for the 12th 5-Year Plan period of the longer term.

Comrade Romanov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrades Ligachev and Ryzhkov, CPSU Central Committee secretaries; Comrade Martynov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR Gossnab chairman, and chiefs of CPSU Central Committee departments took part in the work of the conference.

IMPORTANCE OF PLANT RECONSTRUCTION STRESSED

PM200900 Moscow TRUD in Russian 19 Jul 84 p 1

[Editorial: "The Effect of Reconstruction]

[Text] The enhancement of the efficiency of capital investment today is of the greatest significance for the successful development of the national economy. One of the ways to resolve this complex task is to channel funds into the retooling, reconstruction, and expansion of existing enterprises. The course of reconstruction was determined by the 26th party congress' decisions and reaffirmed in the recent CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers Resolution "On Improving the Planning, Organization, and Management of Capital Construction."

Reconstruction makes it possible to solve at least two major problems. In the first place, it makes it possible to equip enterprises with the last word in technology, eliminate "bottlenecks" and labor-intensive processes, and implement the comprehensive mechanization and automation of production. Second, reconstruction is equally successful in helping to resolve socioeconomic questions: creating conditions for productive and safe labor, erasing the differences between physical and mental labor, increasing earnings, and improving the environment.

For example, here is what the reconstruction of Moscow's "Serp i Molot" Metallurgical Plant produced. More than 40 flow lines have been brought into operation there. Some 1,200 workers have been released from labor-intensive operations. Comprehensively mechanized and automated sections have been created. Labor productivity in the plant has increased 22 percent. New consumer service premises, cafeterias, dispensaries, training workshops, a Young Pioneers camp, kindergartens, and nurseries were built during the reconstruction process.

The economic effectiveness of reconstruction is great. Capital investment in the reconstruction of enterprises is 8-10 lower than in new construction. The assimilation of design capacities at reconstructed enterprises takes place three times as fast as in newly built ones. The secret is very simple -- the plant has long-established cadres who are well trained and skillfully handle modern equipment and technology.

It is planned to use almost one-third of capital investments in the current 5-year plan for the modernization of existing enterprises. Is this too much or too little? It would seem that reconstruction can and must be carried out on a larger scale. It was to this that Comrade K.U. Chernenko drew attention during his 2 March meeting with voters, when he emphasized that "less than might have been wished has been done in this sphere."

What are the reasons behind this? The paradox is that reconstruction, which is so advantageous for the state, is unfortunately disadvantageous for construction and installation workers. The work has to be done in the cramped conditions of an operating production unit. The construction workers find it difficult to install their equipment and machinery and to organize the supply and delivery of construction materials and structural components to the work zone. It becomes necessary to carry out many operations manually. Labor productivity falls and many other basic indicators of the economic activity of contract organizations deteriorate considerably. Under such conditions the construction workers sometimes resort to all kind of "tricks." Quite often, under the guise of reconstruction, they in fact carry out the expansion of production by adding new shops to the existing ones.

Additional difficulties arise as a result of uncoordinated actions by client enterprises, designers, and contractors.

In many instances the allocation of capital investments stretches over many years, the reconstruction timetable is amended, and serious miscalculations occur in the subsequent haste. Our newspaper has written of one such instance, citing the example of the reconstruction of the "Yuzhkuzbassugol" Production Association's "Bungurskaya" Mine. A whole chain of errors meant that the mine's reconstruction resulted in the loss of the extraction of hundreds of thousands of metric tons of coal. What had been a frontranking collective found itself among the laggards. Furthermore, labor conditions and safety deteriorated.

This example, like many others, shows that reconstruction requires thorough preparation and considered action by all the participants and the enhancement of their economic interest in the end results of their labor. Such measures are now envisaged by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers Resolution "On Improving the Planning, Organization, and Management of Capital Construction." In particular, the leaders of client enterprises and of construction and design organizations are given the right to elaborate coordinated estimates, taking into account the actual conditions and nature of the work. What this means is that they have the right to set plan, technical, and economic indicators which do not diminish but, on the contrary, enhance their interest in carrying out the reconstruction and retooling of enterprises.

All the necessary conditions are thus being created for implementing a consistent course of reconstruction, which must and will be the basis of policy in the sphere of the growth of production capacities, both in the near future and long term.

The increase in the sphere of capital investments channeled into retooling and reconstruction does not, of course, mean that new construction will now be curtailed or that the attention paid to it has been reduced. As before, new enterprises will be constructed in practically all industrial sectors.

The problem here lies elsewhere. A fundamentally different approach toward the planning of capital investment has now been selected, and it means that new construction will be regarded and evaluated as a single whole, together with existing production capacities. This, in turn, means that funds for the construction of new production capacities will be allocated if the national economy's needs for a given product cannot be met, even after reconstruction and modernization.

Furthermore, the party line of retooling and reconstructing enterprises will help create a barrier to the dissipation of efforts and resources on numerous projects and reduce the volume of unfinished construction. On the whole, this will help raise the efficiency of social production.

CSA REPORTS FIRST 6-MONTH PRODUCTION FIGURES

LD211557 Moscow TASS in English 1301 GMT 21 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 21 [words indistinct] production in the Soviet Union grew by 4.5 percent in the first six months of 1984 as compared with the corresponding period last year, the USSR Central Statistical Board reported today.

Labour productivity in industry over the six months went up 4.2 percent. In the first half of the year the Soviet industry produced 749 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity, 307 million tons of oil and gas condensate, 288 billion cubic metres of gas, 77.7 million tons of steel, 6,800 industrial robots, more than 66,000 harvesters, 391 million pairs of leather footwear, 661,000 cars, and 2.9 million refrigerators.

The Central Statistical Board said in its report that plans for the production of gas, coal, iron ore, steel, mineral fertilizers, industrial robots, means of automation, computer facilities and farm machinery were overfulfulled. Planned output quotas were achieved for the manufacture of most consumer goods, including cars, television sets, refrigerators, cotton cloth and furniture.

Farms increased meat production by seven percent, milk output by two percent and egg production by four percent. The population of cattle grew by two million head to reach 98.3 million.

Capital investments in agriculture and related industries were bigger than in the first half of last year and totalled 22.4 billion roubles.

The Central Statistical Board reported also that the average monthly wages and salaries of factory and office workers went up 2.4 percent and the earnings of farmers eight percent, while the prices of essential consumer goods were stable and rent and transport fares also remained unchanged, Payments to the population out of social consumption funds increased by 2.7 billion roubles as against the same period last year and amounted to 67 billion roubles. The social consumption funds are mostly formed from appropriations from the state budget and deductions from enterprises' profits. Thanks to them, the Soviet people enjoy all kinds of education, medical care and other services for free.

A total of 640,000 apartments were built in the first six months of 1984.

[Reporting on this topic, Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1300 GMT on 21 July adds:

"However, the report of the USSR Central Statistical Administration says targets for the extraction of oil and the production of commercial timber, caustic soda, synthetic resins and plastics, chemical equipment, knitwear, linen fabricts, and canned fruit and vegetables were not fulfilled."]

LAUNCHING OF NEW EARTH SATELLITE COSMOS-1582

LD191552 Moscow TASS in English 1543 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 19 TASS -- Another artificial earth satellite Cosmos-1582 was launched in the Soviet Union today.

The sputnik has on board scientific equipment for the continuation of the exploration of the earth's natural resources in the interests of different branches of the USSR national economy and international cooperation.

The sputnik was put into an orbit with the following parametres: the initial period of revolution - 89.5 minutes; the maximum distance from the earth's surface (apogee) -- 308 kilometres: the minimum distance form the earth's surface (perigee) -- 227 kilometres; inclination of the orbit -- 82.4 degrees.

In addition to scientific equipment, the sputnik carries radio systems for precise measurement of elements of the orbit, a radio telemetric system to transmit to the earth the data on the work of instruments and scientific equipment.

The equipment on board the sputnik is functioning normally.

The incoming information is relayed to the state research and production centre "Priroda" for processing and use.

SALYUT 7 CREW CARRIES OUT BIOMEDICAL EXPERIMENTS

LD212342 Moscow TASS in English 1155 GMT 21 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 21 TASS -- Vladimir Dzhanibekov, Svetlana Savitskaya and Igor Volk are carrying out joint studies with the host crew of Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovyev and Oleg Atkov for the third day aboard the orbiting scientific station Salyut-7.

The program for today provides for conducting technological and medico-biological experiments, making visual observations of earth's surface, photographing and filming joint activities and making a televised report about work aloft.

Using the advanced installation "tavriya", the cosmonauts began experiments to separate biological preparations in electric field with a view to producing pilot batches of extra-pure substances and new effective medicinal preparations in zero gravity.

Today an anti-infection preparation produced by a genetic engineering technique is being refined in one of the installation's electrophoresis chambers and cells producing an antibiotic, which can be used as a medicine and as a stimulant for the growth of biomass and the productivity of farm animals, are being separated in another chamber.

An experiment to determine the impact of their exposure to outer space was carried out on different structural materials under a program of space material studies. The tested samples were exposed in the unsealed airlock and their state was monitored by equipment called "elektrotopograph".

The biological experiment "Tsitoz-3" aiming to study the effect of a space flight on the permeability of the walls of cells of microorganisms and other characteristics of their vital activity, which was started on July 19, is continuing on board the orbiting complex.

According to results of telemetry measurements and the crew's reports, the on-board systems of the orbital scientific research complex consisting of Salyut-7 and the spaceships Soyuz T-11 and Soyuz T-12 are functioning normally.

Cosmonauts Svetlana Savitskaya, Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovyev, Oleg Atkov, Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Igor Volk are in good health and feeling well.

Cosmonauts Continue Experiments

LD231094 Moscow TASS in English 1029 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Text] Mission Control Centre July 23 TASS -- Cosmonauts Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovyev, Oleg Atkov, Vladimir Dzhanibekov, Svetlana Savitskaya and Igor Volk are successfully continuing the fulfillment of the joint flight programme on board the Salyut-7 orbital research station.

In the past few days, the crew of the visiting expedition carried out a large complex of medical examination. Its results have shown that adaptation to weightlessness in Svetlana Savitskaya, Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Igor Volk is proceeding normally.

The working day on board the station started at nine o'clock in the morning today and will continue till midnight of Moscow time. Under the astrophysical research programme it is planned to carry out a number of "Piramig" experiments to study the distribution of interplanetary matter in outer space.

The aim of the "extinction" experiment, which is being carried out according to the geophysical exploration plan, is to determine the density of aerosol layers of outer space origin in the terrestrial atmosphere. The experiment is being done with the use of "EFO-1" electronic photometre and includes measurement of [word indistinct] changes in star brightness when going beyond the earth's atmosphere and crossing, in the process, the aerosol layer.

According to the results of telemetric information and reports from the orbit, the flight of the research complex Salyut-7-Soyuz T-11-Soyuz T-12 is proceeding normally.

Cosmonauts Svetlana Savitskaya, Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovyev, Oleg Atkov, Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Igor Volk are in good health and feel well.

AFP: UNDERGROUND NUCLEAR EXPLOSIONS IN CASPIAN

NC211208 Paris AFP in English 1155 GMT 21 Jul 84

[Text] Uppsala, Sweden, July 21 (AFP) -- Three underground nuclear explosions, centering on the northern Caspian Sea, were recorded by Uppsala University's seismological center today, a spokesman said.

The explosions, timed at 0300, 0305 and 0310 GMT, were estimated at 6.0, 5.7, and 5.9 points on the open-ended Richter scale.